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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Parliamentary Tempo Increasing

It is apparent in usually well-informed quarters along Parliament Hill, that so much work still remains to be done that the exact end of the present exciting session cannot be foretold accurately by anyone, though attempts have been made to speed up the debates lately. After the debates on the amendment to the National Resources Mobilization Act and the Budget, the legislators must consider in detail all estimates and reports of various important committees, including radio, defence regulations, war costs, reconstruction, etc. There is no doubt that many developments in the nation's capital may unfold themselves in the coming weeks that will create intensely interesting news for the man-in-the-street throughout Canada.

Whole-heartedly With Russia

An extremely important declaration has been made by Premier Mackenzie King in the House of Commons, in referring to the Government's attitude towards Russia's great fight against our common enemies. "This being the anniversary of the attack upon Russia by the Germans," declared the Premier, "I think perhaps it would be appropriate for us to say on behalf of this House of Commons, and on behalf of the people of Canada, how great has been our admiration of the magnificent fight which the Russians have put up during the past year and the resistance they have shown, and to have that country know how whole-heartedly we are with her forces in this conflict." Moreover, upon the suggestion of the C.C.F. leader, M. J. Coldwell, the Prime Minister agreed that a communication to that effect should be sent to the Russian Government.

Security of the Nation Above All

Of all the statements made in Parliament by the various ministers in regard to military service overseas, none was more striking than that by the Minister of National Defence, Hon. J. L. Ralston, who emphasized in simple language that if the voluntary system should fail at any moment, there must not be any delay in using the system of conscription. "This is Canada's war, wherever it is being fought," he emphasized strongly, and at another point he stressed that "the security of the nation is more important than national unity," indicating there can be no unity if there is no Canada.

Inescapable Reality

Although the phrase "conscription of wealth" may not be popular in many quarters, yet it is beginning to be used quite frequently in Ottawa, especially in talks of an informal nature behind the scenes, though one spokesman of the Government has come forth quite bluntly. In fact, his words have been repeated often in conversations on the subject along Parliament Hill, whenever or wherever the legislators have seen fit to discuss it amongst themselves. "The conscription of wealth is now an inescapable reality," said the Minister of Labor, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, in the House of Commons. "I do not think there is much more to conscript. Wealth is down the drain. I would make this short statement, however. I do believe that in the post-war period we shall have this country so organized that we shall be in a position to abolish want."

Decision Rests With Cabinet

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, has made it known in the nation's capital, that if any decision is reached by the Government in Ottawa regarding the necessity of conscription for overseas military service, the matter will not be in the hands of the military authorities. "I wish to make it wholly clear," declared the Prime Minister, "that action taken under the Act, as amended, must be authorized by order-in-council. In other words, the decision will rest with the cabinet."

Cost of Living

It is pointed out in Ottawa that the cost of living of the man-in-the-street in Canada has not been rising in any way comparable with what happened in the last World War of 1914-18, due to the policies established by the freezing of prices and wages. When the present war started, the cost of living began an upward climb at a terrffic pace, with the actual increase running up to 15.02 per cent from September of 1939 until the time when the freezing policies went into operation. But now the increase has been only 0.3 per cent since these policies came into existence to check this rise. Indeed, during this same period of the last War, the rise in the cost of living was well over 30 per cent, or twice as much as it is at the present time. These facts mean that the ceiling on prices and wages has produced good results in many directions, though criticism has been offered against some of the difficulties caused by its operation which was not entirely unexpected in well-informed quarters.

Fooling Vegetable Seeds About Weather

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Planting seed of vegetables such as peas, spinach, lettuce, etc., at weekly or fortnightly intervals is generally recognized as a satisfactory method for providing a continuous supply of green vegetables for home use during the summer months. However, poor stands of plants, due to faulty germination, are obtained quite frequently, especially when the seed is sown during hot weather. This is true of good and viable seed as well as that of inferior quality seed. Invariably it is found that much of the seed rots without sprouting. This rotting during hot weather has seriously interfered with the periodic seeding experiments at this Station in some seasons. As a result, it was decided to try to discover some method whereby this difficulty could be avoided. At first the attempts to improve the germination of summer sown seed were rewarded with only moderate success. Soaking the seed 24 hours prior to seeding and irrigating immediately after it had been planted, gave a 65 per cent stand of plants. Similar results were obtained when the seed was planted dry, then irrigated and finally covered with a mulch of grass clippings or rotted barnyard manure.

While these results were encouraging, it was felt that they could be improved still further. However, it was concluded from these results that it is also necessary to control temperature as well as moisture conditions, so as to encourage more efficient seed germination.

It is well known that during the early spring, particularly during cool weather, seed in general germinates rapidly and vigorously. With this fact in mind, it was thought that seed intended for hot weather planting should be subjected first to cool conditions prior to seeding. Accordingly, on several occasions a quantity of seed was soaked in water for 24 hours and then placed on ice for a period of six days. At the end of this period, the seed had just begun to sprout. It was then planted and immediately irrigated. The results of this practice were outstanding. In most cases 95 per cent of the planted seed germinated freely and vigorously.

Ice, which may be used for sprouting seed for hot weather plantings, may not be available on all farms. However, any cool cellar should give fairly satisfactory results, providing the seed is kept moist and is not permitted to become mouldy.

Ethelwyn Hobbes



CBC's shopping expert who is heard every Wednesday afternoon at 3:33 p.m. CDT (2:33 p.m. MDT) over Station CBK, Watrous (540 Kcs.), giving consumer information to Canadian housewives, hails from the West. She began her career on a Winnipeg newspaper. She later became a copy writer for a large department store, where she learned a great deal about consumer's goods. When the war broke out, she decided her experience and knowledge could be of use to other Canadian women. Getting in touch with the authorities in Ottawa, she obtained figures and facts for shoppers, which she presented with Audrey Hutcheson on the CBC series, "Shop To Save," heard all last winter on alternate Wednesdays. The series proved so valuable that she is now heard weekly in a new series called, "Wartime Shopping."

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 16, 17, 18, and 19. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, July 16

6:05 p.m. Sinfonietta.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:30 " BBC News Reel.
10:00 " Drama.
10:30 " Recital.
11:00 " CBC News.

Friday, July 17

6:30 p.m. Impressions by Green.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:00 " Recital.
10:00 " Drama—Treasure Island.
10:30 " The Cavaliers.
11:15 " Musical Mirror.

Saturday, July 18

6:05 p.m. Canadian Calendar.
7:00 " NBC Summer Symphony.
8:30 " Stag Party.
9:00 " Wings Abroad.
9:15 " Britain Speaks.
10:00 " Musical Interlude.
10:30 " Dances of the Nations.
11:00 " CBC News.

Sunday, July 19

8:15 p.m. Variety Show.
9:00 " Dramatic Cameos.
10:00 " Concert in Miniature.

ROAD PROJECTS CUT DUE TO WAR NEEDS

Major road projects, particularly in the south and southeastern parts of the province, will be curtailed on account of machinery being loaned to the dominion government for defence work, according to officials of the Alberta public works department.

Already it has been necessary to revise the road program and distribute available equipment that was left for provincial work. Two big graders have been taken over by the dominion.

Surfacing operations in the south may be affected, just as these were hit in the first place when the federal oil controller refused to give a permit for oil to be used for paving purposes. Oil is a precious commodity that is required to help win the war.

To the north, the curtailment will not be so severely felt, as much of the work was grading and gravelling, which still can be carried out, though the completion of some projects will be delayed on account of redistribution of equipment.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association plan to discuss the road situation at early meetings, particularly in view of the possible effects on motoring during the holiday season. Many car owners are planning short trips during the summer season and will be vitally interested in road conditions.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the 9-day period ending June 30, 1942, were $10,358,000, as compared with $7,843,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $2,515,000.

If we stick together, no matter how far things may go wrong they can be rectified. Failure can only come when we lose faith in ourselves.

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, July 4th, at 2:20 p.m. All councillors were present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and the Court of Revision were read, and on motion by coun. Carter were adopted.

Mr. Hardy, of the Salvation Army, interviewed the council, asking that the grant to the organization be increased this year, owing to greater demands due to increased war work. Moved by coun. Nelson that a grant of $100.00 be made to the Salvation Army out of the Municipal Trust Fund, $50.00 to be paid immediately and the balance of $50.00 to be paid in the fall. Carried.

The Reeve reported that he had gone to Edmonton with W. Gibson, in an effort to get a number of P.F.A. and W.A.R. applications straightened out, and that they had been successful in getting nearly all of them passed for payment.

A letter was read from the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, stating that it would take an amount of $48.17 to pay up the municipality's liability in full to the Board. The secretary reported that this amount was being forwarded immediately.

Moved by coun. Nelson that all collections made from arrears of hail taxes be deposited in a special trust fund, and that the amounts so collected be used only for the payment of past due accounts of the municipality. Carried.

The secretary reported that title had been taken in the name of the municipality of the N½ 25 and N.E. 26, both in 32-16-w4.

Moved by coun. Carter that residents outside the boundaries of this municipal district and the villages of Craigmyle and Delia purchasing plots in the Delia and Craigmyle Cemeteries as from this date, shall be charged double the fee of residents of this municipal district and the villages of Craigmyle and Delia. Carried.

A petition was received from the ratepayers of the municipality who are residents in the Hanna Municipal Hospital District, protesting against the requisition of the municipal district for 1942.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the council accept this petition, and that this said petition be forwarded to Dr. Cross with a covering letter setting forth the council's views in connection herewith. Carried.

Moved by the Reeve that the application of J. F. Nelson for Old Age Pension be approved. Carried.

A letter was received from the Sullivan Lake School Division advising that the 1942 requisition had been raised to $385.58.

As there did not seem to be much demand for grasshopper poison at the present, it was decided that the station in Craigmyle would not be opened until such time as the demand became greater.

The monthly statement was read.

On motion of coun. Dunfield, the accounts as presented were passed for payment.

The following correspondence was read:—Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Union Tractor & Harvester Co.; J. M. Anderson, Dept. of Public Works, Department of Agriculture (2).

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

G. F. Herman	$1.70	$ 2.55
A.A.M.D.	$40.50	40.50
Telegrams	35c.	.35
Unemployment Stamps		9.45
Mothers' Allowance		22.50
N. J. Ashton		20.00
Burroughs Adding Machine		1.50
Union Tractor		209.10
M. H. Balif	$108.10	18.00
L. E. Larder		27.20
Provincial Training School		15.00
Workmen's Compensation		105.56
PAYSHEETS—		
General		$ 70 20
Division 4	$102.60	12.00

Britain Grows Own Vegetables

Prior to the start of the war, Great Britain imported a million tons of vegetables a year. Now the entire supply of green vegetables is being grown at home. Britain, with a population of 648 to the square mile, is now feeding more individuals in proportion to its area than any other country in the world.

The Okanagan Valley of British Columbia has 24,535 acres planted to fruit orchards.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICE

The war has emphasized the need in Britain for a greatly enlarged progam of health education for the nation, the Very Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D., writes in the Toronto Daily Star. The definite tendency is toward the extension of health services for the people, and with a much greater responsibility resting upon the State.

By order-in-council, the Canadian government in February, 1942, appointed an advisory committee to investigate the question of health insurance, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity will be used to plan the framework of a really broad scheme, within the bounds of which it may be possible to attack the basic health problems of our Dominion.

In the past 25 years there have been many advances in social service in Canada, including the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which became law in 1915, the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1920, the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. National Health Insurance is another inevitable progressive measure of public welfare.

Describing introduction and functioning of the Health Insurance Act in Great Britain, Dr. Bryce says that in 1911, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the outline of a National Health Insurance Act for Britain. Despite violent opposition from various sources, the proposed measure became law in 1913. After nearly 30 years of operation, it is generally agreed that the Act works well, and that it is of distinct advantage to both the doctor and the insured person on his list or "panel", as it is termed.

National Health Insurance has its critics, but they are not demanding its curtailment or abandonment, but rather its extension. They contend that the measure is now too limited in its application. They call for its enlargement to take in the dependents of insured persons, which would bring within its scope nearly 90 per cent of the population. There are indications that this sweeping amendment to the law may soon come to pass, also that the medical service may be extended to include more than that provided by a general medical practitioner.

POLICE MOVE TO CHECK CROSSING ACCIDENTS

Now that the motor holiday season is opening, care in approaching and driving over level railway crossings is urged by the Alberta Motor Association.

Fresh attention to the need of drivers being on the alert, was drawn through a recent fatal accident at Ponoka, when two men were killed instantly as their car was hit by a passenger train. Evidently they had not heard the train whistle or the train approaching.

Each year a number of level crossing deaths occur in this province, despite the warnings that have been given by different organizations of the dangers that lurk at these crossings.

The appeal to "Stop, look and listen" should be given the closest attention at all times, and particularly now when railway traffic is showing a steady increase and there is more frequent service.

Police also have been checking up on truckers who fail to bring their vehicles to a stop at a level crossing. Recently a number of truckers were prosecuted and fined $10 and costs, following action taken by the R.C.M.P. under the Public Service Vehicle Act.

Probable Lumber Shortage

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association advises that it is very difficult at the present time to secure lumber of any kind for domestic purposes, owing to the fact that war requirements and export demands exceed the available supply.

Under these circumstances, farmers may experience difficulty before long in securing supplies of lumber for their ordinary requirements, particularly for purposes of grain storage in the fall. Unless the retail lumber dealers of the province are able to secure supplies at an early date, it seems certain that they will not be in a position to service the agricultural demand for any great length of time. Farmers would be well advised to anticipate their after harvest needs and obtain some lumber supplies while they may still be available.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

A Patriotic Prairie Effort

The farmers of the North American continent have, in an amazing fashion, increased the production of those foods needed by the Allied Nations for their war effort. The United States secretary of agriculture reports that cheese production in the U.S.A. has increased 50 per cent in one year; that ten million more hogs were coming to market than ever before, and that there will be plentiful supplies of beef, lamb, poultry, eggs, for all home and export needs. There have been similar large increases of these products in Canada.

A special Searle survey discloses that of 912 points queried in the prairie provinces, 92 per cent of these points reported increases in hog production, and 37 per cent of the 92 per cent reported a large increase.

These considerable increases of bacon and other foods needed for Britain, and for other food deficient countries of the Allied Nations, represent a substantial effort on the part of the farmers of the United States and Canada toward the winning of eventual victory.

This increased hog production on the part of our prairie farmers can well be called a patriotic effort, particularly when we remember that the price of hogs is still 15 per cent below its 1913-14 parity or purchasing power, whereas the average wages paid to industrial labor in munition plants is 44 per cent above the similar 1913-14 purchasing power of wages.

Plots and New Plants

The elevator agents of the companies which sponsor the "Crop Testing Plan" have, for the eleventh year in succession, sown a large number of plots—407 this year, to be exact. These plots include District Plots where the seed sown this spring—hence the crop to be harvested—by over 12,000 farmers will be tested for trueness-to-variety; demonstration and yield plots where up-to-date varieties of wheat, oats, barley and flax are on show; a number of special plots to determine where commercial varieties of corn will mature, and a most interesting series of plots to determine just where the fibre flax plant will produce fibre of high enough quality to be scutched and spun into linen thread.

Two new varieties of rust-resistant oats, Exeter and Ajax, and a new early variety, Valor, together with an entirely new variety of oil flax which is resistant to wilt and is a high yielder, are included in the demonstration plots.

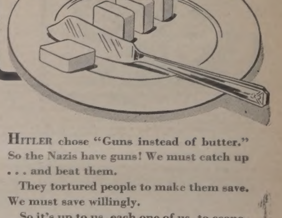
Farmers and other people should not fail to visit one of these plots. They will then see with their own eyes much that will be of interest and perhaps of considerable value to them. Any of our elevator agents will be delighted to explain and to demonstrate to visitors the details of the various experiments.

Cut Hay Early

More hay is cut too late than too early. To obtain high quality hay it is very important to cut it at the proper stage of maturity. It is difficult to state exactly when to cut, but generally speaking, grasses should be cut in the blossoming stage, clovers in the full bloom stage, and alfalfa when about one-tenth of the crop is in bloom.



BUTTER is four Pats a Week in Britain



HITLER chose "Guns instead of butter." So the Nazis have guns! We must catch up . . . and beat them.

They tortured people to make them save. We must save willingly.

So it's up to us, each one of us, to economize of our own free will . . . to economize and buy War Savings Stamps so that we can outstrip our enemies with planes and tanks and guns and ships . . . so that our soldiers may be better equipped than the enemy they have to conquer.

Women must help by economizing in the kitchen, by patching and darning, by shopping carefully and cutting out waste. Make up your mind *now* to buy one, two, five or more War Savings Stamps *every week*. You *can*. You *must!*

Buy War Savings Stamps from banks, post offices, telephone offices, department stores, druggists, grocers, tobacconists, book stores and other retail stores.

Saving is Serving

National War Finance Committee

Co-Operation For Victory

EVENTS OF THE PAST three years have taught an unforgettable lesson in the value of collective security. Familiar to us all, is the tragic story of the fall, one by one, of the small nations of the Old World. It is now clear that the story might have been different had they foreseen their danger and presented a united front before the onslaught of the common enemy. It is gratifying to see that those nations still free of the Axis yoke have learned the lesson and that they are working closely together in the prosecution of the war. Canada is co-operating fully with the other free nations. Between the United States and Canada there has grown up a degree of co-operation in production and defense which sets a fine example in the breaking down of barriers between friendly nations in these critical times.

* * * * *

Joint War Production

Through the Joint War Production Committee, Canada and the United States have co-ordinated their productive capacity in order to bring their maximum output of war materials to the peak as soon as possible. How full their co-operation in these matters is, is illustrated by the fact that all priority orders issued in the United States, apply automatically in Canada, and thus the war industries of both countries share equally in this important factor of production. The Joint Production Board, recently set up by Britain and the United States, was formed on the pattern of the agreement which exists between Canada and the United States.

* * * * *

Resources Of Two Nations

Edward A. Locke, assistant to Donald Nelson, chairman of the American War Production Board, visited Canada recently, and he gave some interesting facts concerning the joint effort being made in his country and Canada. Of our co-ordinated war effort, he said: "Our two countries have given a striking example of the way in which the resources of two great nations can be tied together to provide the strength of a united effort. It was a natural development; threatened by a common danger, we united in a common action to meet it. Out of our experience has come a new plan of collaboration into which all free nations can fit." Not only in production but in defense, have the two nations joined and our coast lines and outposts are being guarded by a joint plan of protection. It is clear that if peace is to be maintained in the years following the war, it will be through a plan based on the principal of collective security. Many barriers which have existed between nations will have to be removed and the example set by the people on this continent may help to make the pattern for that new world order.

Have Not Been Idle

Canadian Soldiers In Britain Well Prepared To Attack Enemy

Those who have been thinking of the Canadians as waiting in idleness in Britain have had the wrong picture in mind. It is true that the men have been impatient for action, bored at times by having to stand by when battles are being won and lost; but let no one suppose that they have been "rusting in disuse." They have been toughening for the great task ahead; learning the secrets of warfare not only as massed troops, but as individuals. They have been getting ready for that attack which must some day be launched upon the continent.—Toronto Star.

Another Problem

Razor Blades Can Be Reconditioned But What Happens Then

Wartime shortage of steel has partly solved the peacetime puzzle of what happens to old razor blades. The answer—at the moment—is simple. They become "new" blades. Firms are buying thousands, at 25 to 50 cents a pound, from hotels and railways. They are reconditioned and resold. But there's another problem now. What happens to the twice-used blades?

A SPEEDY TRIP

Sir Alan Cobham, renowned pioneer airman, predicted at Cardiff that a flying speed of 1,000 miles an hour and a round-the-world flight in 24 hours will eventually be attained.

The shorthand system of writing has been traced back to the year 63 B.C.

Royal Recognition

Receives Telegram From The King And Queen On Her 101st Birthday

Miss Arah Gould of Hamilton, Ont., experienced the thrill of a long lifetime on her 101st birthday when she received a telegram of birthday congratulations from King George and Queen Elizabeth of England.

"The King and Queen are much interested to learn that you are celebrating your 101st birthday and send you hearty congratulations and good wishes," the personal message from Buckingham Palace read.

Born in Dundas, Ont., before the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Miss Gould can recall the excitement of pre-Confederation days and has vivid memories of the Crimean, Franco-Prussian, Boer and Great Wars.

Still anxious to do her bit in her country's war effort, Miss Gould spent part of her 101st birthday knitting for men in the services.

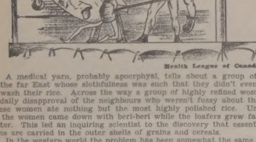
Material And Labor

Will Be Saved When Ice Cream Is Banned In Britain

The Ministry of Food, steadily making Britons' meals more and more austere, has announced that the manufacture of ice cream will be banned after Sept. 30.

This move, the Ministry said, will save quantities of fats and sugar, more than 1,500 ice cream makers will be freed for work in war factories, transport and refrigerated space will be saved and thousands of tons of paper used for wrapping will be conserved.

DOWN FOR THE COUNT



Health League of Canada

A medical yarn, probably apocrphyal, tells about a group of loafers in the far East whose slothfulness was such that they didn't even trouble to wash their rice. Across the way a group of highly refined women lived in daily disapproval of the neighbours who weren't fussy about their food. These women ate nothing but the most highly polished rice. Unhappily, all the women came down with beri-beri while the loafers grew fatter and fatter. This led an inquiring scientist to the discovery that essential vitamins are carried in the outer shells of grains and cereals.

In the western world the problem has been somewhat the same. Nowadays people who wish to be healthy in the face of rising prices and higher taxes, are returning to simpler foods whose vitamin potencies have not been destroyed by excessive refinement. Because of impending shortages in other foods, Hon. J. G. Taggart, food administrator under the War Time Prices and Trade Board, has urged Canadians to eat more bread. If we are to do so we should make sure it is bread rich in vitamins. Such is real whole wheat bread.

Adult daily requirement of Thiamin or vitamin B1 is placed at at least 500 international units. Generous use of real whole wheat bread helps secure this essential, as if is the richest bread source of B1. A single slice of it yields 30 international units while a slice of refined white bread yields only one sixth the vitamin potency—5 international units. Other varieties of bread, shown in a comparative table calculated by Dr. E. W. McHenry, chairman of the nutrition division of the Health League, show vitamin content in order of importance:—

McHenry Memorandum concerning different types of bread with special reference to Thiamin content:—

International Units of Thiamin (B1) in breads

	1 slice	1½ lb. loaf	1 lb. loaf
Refined White	5	120	80
Canada Approved White	13	250-350	208
Canada Approved Brown	15	375	250
High Vitamin Yeast (White)	22	475-575	352
Ordinary Brown Bread	18-20	480-490	300
Whole Wheat Bread	30	720	480

With reference to other elements in the Vitamin B complex, the Riboflavin content varies with the amount of milk in the loaf.

With reference to nicotinic acid, there is more in whole wheat bread than in any enriched bread.

Other sources of essential vitamins are charted on a referential vitamin chart, suitable for framing, which may be had free on postal card request to Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario.

2472

Vital For Victory

Cook potatoes in their jackets; don't discard the outer leaves of lettuce and cabbage; save all the water in which vegetables are cooked to put in soup or add to gravy; don't cut or shred fruits or vegetables for salad until the last possible moment before serving; insist on bread made from vitamin B (Canada Approved) flour. All these little things add up to better health through increased vitamin intake without adding to food costs, and good health is vital for victory.

Potatoes can be a dependable source of vitamin C, but too frequently 50 per cent. of this valuable quality is lost in the cooking, according to Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health. Much of the vitamin C content can be saved by cooking potatoes in their skins. This should be done not only in baking potatoes, but in boiling as well. They can be cooked in their jacket and peeled just before serving, or with the new potatoes many people like to eat the tender skins.

The dark green outer leaves of lettuce and cabbage are coarser in texture than the inner leaves but they are 10 to 30 times richer in vitamin A, so shred them up and put them in the soup pot or mixed salad. Leaf lettuce, by the way, is richer in vitamin content than head lettuce.

Bread made from Vitamin B White Flour (Canada Approved) contains several times more vitamin B, and more iron than ordinary white flour. Mental depression, lack of morale, fatigue and irritability are said to be attributable in large measure to deficiency of vitamin B.

Not Good Sailors

Cats On Destroyer Were Too Seasick To Catch Rats

Lord Woolton some time ago doubtless won great favor in the cat world by allowing puss a milk ration, if engaged on the national service of protecting the nation's food. The Navy goes further, comments the Glasgow Herald. Recently a destroyer arrived at Gibraltar in a fit state for the skill of the Pied Piper, for it was overrun by rats. Ships in port were asked to supply the destroyer with cats, which they did. Unfortunately, life on the ocean wave, in a destroyer at least, proved too much for the cats, for they became so sea-sick that no rats were bagged. When the destroyer berthed again one "sour puss" immediately made for the gang-plank and escaped ashore.

Would Puzzle Nazis

Nice Thing About Democracy Is Willingness To Correct Errors

One nice thing about living in a Democracy is that if it does make a political mistake concerning you, personally, it may be corrected. It isn't generally known perhaps, but about 500 of the enemy aliens Britain sent to Canada for internment have been returned to England as free men. The original evidence against them, on review, failed to carry weight. Considering all the trouble involved in getting at the facts and then transporting the group across the Atlantic (where ship tonnage is at a premium), this procedure is unquestionably beyond any Nazi's ability to comprehend.—Detroit Free Press.

Higher Milk Production

Will Depend Mainly On Good Hay Crop This Year

To get the five per cent. increase in milk production which Canada needs this year, an extra good crop of hay will be needed. A rule of thumb by which to gauge how much should be on hand is: 2½ tons of legume hay for each cow in the herd next winter, 1½ for each yearling, ¾ ton for each heifer 6-12 months old, and ¼ ton for each calf under six months.

Colonies of insects which feed on the banyan and other oriental trees produce the animal resin known commercially as lac, base of shellac.



Anonymous Heroes

Two Soldiers Deprived Nazis Of Valuable Supplies At Tobruk

British army and navy men who escaped from Tobruk aboard the South African minesweeper Parktown said two anonymous heroes deprived the Germans of valuable supplies by blowing up the docks and themselves.

From far out in Tobruk Harbor, they saw the pair standing on the opposite end of the docks loaded with munitions and oil. Together, they pushed down plungers setting off five tons of explosives under the wharves.

"There was a blinding flash, the loudest roar I ever heard, and everything around the harbor went up in bits, including the two boys," one soldier said.

He added that the concussion rocked the ship and must have leveled what was left of the town.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

CAPACITY FOR GOOD

Goodness consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward thing we are.—Chapin.

The reality and individuality of man are good and God-made, and they are here to be seen and demonstrated; it is only the evil belief that renders them obscure.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Man's capacities have never been measured; nor are we to judge of what he can do by any precedents, so little has been tried.—Henry David Thoreau.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.—George Eliot.

The expectations of life depend upon diligence; and the mechanic that would perfect his work, must first sharpen his tools.—Confucius.

We cannot afford to be halfway in anything. The whole-hearted man is the one who succeeds in this world.—Mary E. Mizer.

The Glory That Was Grease



—Milwaukee Post.

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

When I came home from the last war I heard a lot of grousing about some fellows who had spent the war years working in munitions plants. It wasn't the soldiers who complained—they simply said: "Lucky stiff, that's what I would have done if I had had any sense"—it was the older civilians. They seemed to feel that it was wrong for some people to have earned "high wages" while others did the fighting.

Just who should fight and who should stay home is a hard problem—and one that is really solved only by those who volunteer.

No columnist is in a position to make a forthright statement on the subject because he cannot know all the circumstances that lead to an individual's decision. Neither, I suspect, can anyone else be arbitrary on the subject.

But we can all wonder.

And this is the sort of thing that makes us wonder. A few days ago Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator in the United States, said to an audience at a meeting of the American Medical Association that the United States needs 3,000 doctors every month for the Army and Navy.

He said: "There is an apparent lack of interest on the part of your profession to volunteer because of reluctance to give up private income for army pay."

That was a strong statement, but McNutt is not noted for withholding his punches.

We civilians don't need doctors as badly as will the soldiers when the big battles get under way. For a tummy-ache or a broken leg we can wait a few minutes or hours if the civilian doctors have to spread their talents over more of us. But a shell-torn soldier can't wait. If there should not be enough doctors in the army to give prompt attention to badly wounded men because too many stayed home to look after us it would be a tragedy.

Perhaps we ask too much of our medical men. We take it for granted that they will come at whatever hour of the day or night we call; we take it equally for granted that they will come whether we have a record of paying our bills or not; and we also take it for granted that they will give quite a bit of their time to free clinics.

The Army needs doctors. So does the Air Force. This year quite a number of young men finished training and new shingles will be cropping up all over the Dominion. Let's hope that a good percentage of these shingles will take the form of pips on the shoulders or rings around the cuffs—I'd hate to think of a Canadian public man making a speech like that of Paul McNutt.

It all gives one very furiously to think.

What are we doing to help along the successful prosecution of the war?

Are we feeling that because there is nothing spectacular we can do that the little things are not worth while? We do, sometimes, and it's too bad.

That old saying, "Mony a mickle maks a muckle," was never more true than when applied to the work of the individual citizen in a war.

Take this business of voluntary rationing, for example. You've heard people say, "We only drank two cups of tea before it was rationed. Even if we do cut down to only one how much shipping space will that save?" It will save very little—But, multiply that one cup by 13,000,000 and see what the saving is then!

Let's work it out. The saving of one cup of tea by every Canadian, taking 200 cups as equalling one pound, means a saving of 32½ tons of tea every day. A ton of tea occupies approximately 100 cubic feet of cargo space—so our one cup of tea saves 3,250 cubic feet.

What can a stevedore do with 3,250 cubic feet?

Well, roughly speaking, that is a pile eight feet high, 20 feet wide and 20 feet long. It would accommodate two Valentine tanks or goodness knows how many cases of rifles or Bren guns. The stevedore could load about 80 one ton aerial bombs in the same space or eight Universal Carriers.

One cup of tea a day. Multiply it by 365 days! Not bad? No, it's not but it's only a fraction of the cargo space that can be saved if all of us cut our tea consumption in half!

Of course it isn't spectacular, this voluntary contribution that works no hardship on us, but it is another way in which the Individual Citizen's Army can make it possible for our sons and brothers and sweethearts and husbands to do the spectacular war work because we are willing to stand behind them even in the little things.

1,000 TO 1 SHOT

Yes, every shot fired from a 16-inch gun uses the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of sugar! So, the sugar you didn't use in your coffee this morning is helping to win the war.

The colors on the wings of butterflies are the result of the arrangement of innumerable and minute scales.



Disease Carriers

The Only Good Fly Is Most Certainly A Dead Fly

This has been said, at times, of other pests but never with more truth. Flies are the scavengers of the world. Right now, on many war fronts, as carriers of disease and death, they constitute a major problem facing the military medical authorities.

And here, on the home front, notwithstanding the warnings of health experts, medical men and scientists, there will again be too little attention paid to the problem of guarding against the fly menace.

Do you realize that every manure pile, every exposed garbage tin, every refuse heap on which flies delight to browse around, is a potential source of fatal contamination? Do you know that the bacteria on one small fly's body may number 5,000,000, that flies are, possibly, the most prolific breeders in the insect kingdom, that their favorite habitat is the place where most filth abounds and that, if the opportunity comes their way, they will carry disease-breeding germs into home and store and deposit them on food, drink and human beings? Infantile paralysis, diarrhoea, typhoid are a few of the menaces that may come in the wake of open and unscreened windows or doors.

One way to eliminate the fly menace and a safe, sure, clean way is to place Wilson's Fly Pads here and there in convenient places. They'll kill all the flies and, incidentally, they're most efficacious ant killers, too. So, don't only protect your home by trying to keep them out. Make doubly sure by deciding to wipe them out!

Sixteen thousand horses died of influenza in New York city in 1872.

Note On Salvage

Jute Bag Salvage Is Very Important To Meet Shortage

Go all out on the salvage of jute bags! There isn't a scrap of jute being imported into Canada now, and a situation already bad will be worse unless every effort is put forward to salvage and conserve the supply of bags available in this country, reports the National Salvage Committee.

The farmer should return empties to his feed dealer or sell them to a second-hand bag dealer who will repair them and sell them to the mills. A very real shortage may occur unless bags are kept moving from the emptier to the filler. All bags are needed. There are large numbers of bags in urban as well as rural homes which should be put back into circulation.

GREATLY OVERWORKED

A St. Catharines man, writing to a Toronto newspaper on use of the English language, uses "very" six times in 19 lines, thus indicating why the word has been entirely discarded by some writers who feel that it has been killed by overwork.





FEED FREIGHT POLICY

Government Announces That This Policy Will Be Continued

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, says that the decision of the Government to continue indefinitely its policy of paying freight on feed grains shipped east from Port Arthur and Fort William and west from Edmonton and Calgary to British Columbia, is evidently being well received by farmers.

Under the 1941 arrangement, the policies would have normally expired on July 1, 1942, but now its indefinite continuance will further enable farmers profitably to maintain and increase the food products urgently required and also to plan in advance their live stock and poultry breeding and feeding operations in a constructive manner. During last winter and spring, through the reduced freight rates with virtually no freight charges east of Fort William and Port Arthur farmers received benefits equivalent to several millions of dollars spent on freight assistance.

Under the freight regulations, assistance is available to all who move feeds in compliance with the provisions of the policies, the aim being to lower the cost of feeds to farmers and poultrymen in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, whether the feeders buy the feed grains direct in carlots or by the bag lot from the local dealers, provided the feed grains are to be used exclusively for live stock and poultry. It has also been the aim of the Feeds Administrator to see that the farmers received full benefits from the policies by close checking to make sure that manufacturers and dealers carried out their obligations in passing the benefits to the farmers in the prices which were charged.

Feeds on which the Dominion Government is now paying freight to Eastern Canada distribution points include the following grains, whole or ground; Western wheat, oats, barley, rye, No. 1 feed screenings, and No. 2 feed screenings, and also bran, shorts, and middlings derived from the milling of Western wheat. Freight assistance in the case of feed movement to British Columbia covers all the foregoing feeds, and in addition takes in Manitoba corn.

Definite regulations govern feed movements under these policies, one of which is, as mentioned that feed moved must be distributed for use exclusively as feed in Eastern Canada or British Columbia, as the case may be, for Canadian live stock or poultry, while, in the case of assistance on feeds moved into British Columbia, freight rates shown in Canadian Freight Association Tariff No. 135 must be used when they can be applied.

Movement under these policies has been heavy during the past winter and spring, officials of the Department of Agriculture pointing out that claims passed and paid to May 31, 1942, have totalled approximately $5,000,000.

Fatalistic Fighters

The Japanese Have No Monopoly On Sheer Bravery

Despite considerable debunking of "human bomb" and similar stories, the Japanese fighting man is supposed to have a fatalistic disregard for his own life. Asked about this characteristic of the enemy, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman of the U.S.S. Lexington has replied: "They kept coming and we kept shooting them down."

There is, in other words, something a bit persistent about the Americans, too. Capt. Colin Kelly is one of a host who have proved that the Japanese have no monopoly on willingness to sacrifice.

From Russia Maurice Hindus has written of two trapped Russians on the Sebastopol front who fastened their last anti-tank grenade to their belts and threw themselves in front of advancing German tanks. Among United Nations fighting men, willingness to make such sacrifices results from no Japanese suicidal fanaticism. It grows from faith in a cause.—Chicago Sun.

Fewer Types Available

Ruling On Flexible Electric Cord Will Save Rubber

Discontinuance of 21 lines of flexible electric cord for use on toasters, irons, floor lamps and so on has been ordered by the wartime prices and trade board.

The order, in line with the board's program of simplification and standardization, leaves nine lines available for such purposes. ! !

All cords for domestic purposes using outside coatings of rubber are eliminated, and braided cotton coverings will be used instead. Silk-covered cords are also eliminated, the board announced.

The saving of rubber will be substantial, the board said. In one line alone—rubber-jacketed cord used for portage lamps—about 27,000 pounds of best-grade plantation rubber now can be diverted to war purposes. Such a quantity is sufficient to provide rubber tracks, rubber insulated wire and shock padding for 18 army tanks.

VITAMIN PICKS UP LIGHT

Vitamin A can be traced in fish tissue by means of ultra-violet light, says the annual report of the Canadian Fisheries Research Board. Because vitamin A is fluorescent it picks up the invisible ultra-violet light, translates the rays into visible light and thus betrays itself.

Natural Resources

Scientists Needed To Develop Them Says Principal Of Queen's University

"What Canada needs is a corps of scientists working on the development of our resources," Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal of Queen's University, said before the House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment.

"Russia has led the way in this," he added, "with a magnificent development by scientists, chemists and metallurgists, of Northern Siberia. Canada could make far greater use of her scientists."

Natural resources development could, he said, provide employment for men discharged from the armed forces and war industry.

"The utilization of Canadian natural resources has not always been a wise one," said Dr. Wallace, who is chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Development of Natural Resources established under the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Postwar Reconstruction.

Mines and fuels, like oil and coal, are not conservable, but resources of forests, water, power, fisheries and wild life can be used indefinitely if properly developed, he said.

Reporting on the work of the Advisory Committee on Postwar Reconstruction in regard to mining, Dr. Wallace said:

"We have a black picture ahead. No new properties are coming into production."

Here again there was need for a trained corps of prospectors.

"The development of mines is at a standstill now," he said. "This is a serious situation. Fifty-six gold mines have stopped production since 1939.

"One of the best things that could happen to Canada would be a large-scale base metal industry development, in iron. This would provide employment and markets for Eastern coal at the same time."

The chemical industries, said Dr. Wallace, had great possibilities. An example was the use of waste oil in Turner Valley.

Issues War Stamps

South Africa Has Pictured War Activities Of Various Services

The Union of South Africa has issued a series of "war effort" postage stamps picturing war activities of the various services, civil and armed. Most striking of the series is an oblong blue three-penny stamp, honoring the work of the women's auxiliary services. A uniformed women's Auxiliary Arm Services' girl is the centrepiece, surrounded by four small pictures showing women of the services at work—a nurse, an aircraft hand, an ambulance driver and a munitions worker. An orange sixpenny stamp designed to represent "war production" shows the hooded figure of an oxy-acetylene welder at work. A brown shilling stamp—"Mechanized Units"—shows a heavy tank and an armored car side by side. There is a halfpenny stamp for the infantry and a four-penny one for the artillery. The penny stamp is devoted to the nursing services and shows the head of a nurse reproduced from another war painting by Lewis.

Use Of Asphalt

Government Announces Restrictions To Conserve Fuel Oil

Munitions Minister Howe announced that to conserve fuel oil for the navy, the use of petroleum asphalt for roads, roofing and certain other industrial processes has been eliminated.

Oil Controller Cottrelle issued the order, which among other things, will ban the use of road oil, commonly used in many parts of Canada as a cement to hold together gravel and keep down dust.

Asphalt will be released only for the building of roads which are necessary for war purposes. And the use of asphalt for shingleing and other roofing materials will be reduced 50 per cent. However asphalt may still be used in the binding of powdered coal in the making of fuel briquettes.

From A Lump Of Coal

Two Thousand Pound Bomb Could Wipe Out A Whole City Block

Take a look at a 2,000-lb bomb—one that could wipe out a city block in one terrific blow. This ton of destruction gets its punch from a lump of coal. Just ordinary coal, too. The coal is processed in by-product plants, to get what the chemists call "light oils." These light oils are again processed to produce "tuolene." Nitrate and tuolene, together, give you the might of TNT.

HAS DRIVING POWER

Southern Rhodesia has a Churchill on wheels. The railway shops at Umtali has named a locomotive after the British Prime Minister. It is a switch engine noted for driving power and rugged appearance. Workers now propose to name a mainline locomotive after Churchill.

A USEFUL RADIO

Weighing less than 50 pounds, a portable radio transmitter for lifeboats, invented in England, broadcasts in the form of SOS signals or long sustained signals automatically when a button is pressed.

The 1939 tulips crop was used as cattle feed in Holland. 2472

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe Has Daughter-in-Law Now



In the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, William Allan Dafoe, son of the famous doctor of the Dionne quints, took unto himself a bride. She is the former Miss Marion Elizabeth Weymark, Glencoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William John Weymark of Shaunavon, Sask. Canon R. A. Armstrong performed the ceremony. Dr. Dafoe is pictured here with his daughter-in-law and son after the wedding. He gave the bride in marriage.

Sweet Revenge

Nationals Of European Countries Training In Canada Will Lead Invasion

When Canada's forces finally go into action in countries now in enemy hands, men who have called these lands home will be with the vanguard, Maj. J. Leal, liaison officer for foreign forces training in Canada, said.

"Each day more preparations are being made for the revenge which will be heaped upon the aggressor when the United Nations begin to march through Europe," Maj. Leal said, commenting on the part played in the Allied war exort by the nations represented at United Nations flag ceremonies on Parliament Hill.

Nationals of each of the United Nations now are training in Canada, Maj. Leal said, and recruiting is being carried out in the Dominion for the armies of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Free France, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Norway. The Canadian government had made provision to aid other United Nations to train their nationals living in Canada.

Canada, Maj. Leal said, is preparing for the day of invasion of German occupied territory, the day when men of the occupied countries will march with the Canadian soldiers.

"They know their own countries," he said. "They know and love the land. With them as guides and interpreters the Canadians and other British soldiers will be better able to organize the subjugated peoples into a solid front against the Axis."

Affects All Countries

War Can Never Be Confined To One Country Alone

Transportation's importance could be no better illustrated than by the fact that in Cuba there are at least 3,500,000 tons of sugar—approximately half this country's normal annual consumption—and that most of it will stay there because we cannot find ships to haul it. Even the methods of ferrying it to Gulf ports and then hauling it by rail to the east coast refineries is as inadequate as it is costly.

It seems the average ships available for the trade carries 3,500 tons. That would mean 1,000 round trips—a great many ships, when there is taken into account the time for loading and unloading, to say nothing of the delays and losses caused by submarines. And it is possible that Cuban planters, for lack of space to store a crop, will decrease their acreage and thus cause a secondary shortage. Thus war's effects pass from one dominion to another.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In All Nations

Can Be Found Many People Who Have Excellent Qualities

I, for one, like all foreigners, but I do not pretend to like them all equally. I like the Americans best, and then the French, and then the Germans, and then the Italians, and then the Greeks, and so on through a long list. I do not dislike the Americans because they are boastful; I like them because they are warm-hearted. I do not dislike the French because they are bad-tempered; I like them because they are very intelligent. I do not like the Germans because they are suspicious and jealous; I like them because they are interesting companions. I do not dislike the Italians because they are theatrical; I like them because they sing when they sell vegetables. It is as silly to seek for the peculiarly English qualities among foreigners as it would be to order eggs and bacon a la Perouse. All this like and dislike business is beside the point; if I knew the Japanese (which I am glad to say I do not), I would certainly find among them some virtues to appreciate and admire; and that fact that I like German virtues even as I like Italian virtues does not mean that I would not sacrifice my property and my life rather than let the Nazi or the Fascist doctrine triumph over the earth.—Harold Nicolson in The Spectator (London).

This Modern War

Cannot Be Fought According To Orthodox Prejudices And Ideas

To win this war we must strip ourselves of all preconceived ideas and prejudices. The mind that refuses to march with events, whether it be in the Government, the services or in responsible positions outside them, must be discarded. Orthodox methods and ways are no longer of any utility. Such methods could have won the war only if the war had followed the expected pattern.—London Daily Mail.

SAVED THE LOVE

"Hi-Life," publication of Hendricks Field at Sebring, Fla., tells about a letter received by the sweetheart of a soldier in the Pacific war zone. The letter had passed through the usual censor routine in California. Opening the girl found a slip of paper on which was written: "Your boy friend still loves you, but he talks too much." The slip was signed "Censor."

Rock so soft that it bends like wood is found not far from Brazil's deposits of diamonds, valued for their hardness.

Village Conscripted

British Military Authorities Take It Over And Evacuate Citizens

Word comes from England of a modern "Deserted Village." A strange thing has happened. A historic English village, on the southeast coast, facing France, has been taken over by the military authorities. All the inhabitants have gone. Many had lived there all their lives. "Gear and implements," says the London Times, "have disappeared from farm buildings and fields." Even the brasses have been removed from the church where most of the population were baptized and married.

This piece of news is enough to give wings to the imagination. Why have all the inhabitants gone away? Is this a portent of coming great events? We may be certain that although the inhabitants are no longer about, to do their little tasks and to chat "of an evening" the village is not actually deserted. Quite probably it throbs with a new life. Soldiers are seen on the village green. Great guns are mounted on the cricket field. This village has been conscripted. Perhaps its name will go into history as being the scene of an act in a world drama of which the final act will be the fall of Hitler.

Propaganda Effort

145,000,000 Leaflets Showered On Occupied Territory

Brenden Bracken, minister of information, told the British House of Commons that during the first six months of 1942 the R.A.F. showered 145 000,000 leaflets on enemy and enemy-occupied territory.

One hundred and sixty-six different leaflets were dropped, wtih 61,000,000 copies falling on Germany, he added.

Defending Britain's propaganda effort against attacks in common from both the right and the left, Mr. Bracken said: "Some of our critics show a singular lack of understanding of the real functions of the ministry of information. The ministry does not and will not try to control the press."

Mr. Bracken announced he has created a political warfare executive most to co-ordinate the work of the many diverse propaganda agencies. Under this scheme, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden makes the policy and Mr. Bracken administers it.

Mr. Bracken declared it is the largest and most trusted broadcasting instrument in the world, reaching 200,000,000 persons every week.

The Indian Ocean covers 29 000,000 square miles; the Atlantic, approximately 41,000,0000 and the Pacific, nearly 69 000,000.

Raid On Bremen Adds To Toll Of Mounting R.A.F. Fury



Two Canadian squadrons, paying their third deadly visit to Germany in five days, participated in the 300-plane foray of the R.A.F. which smashed Bremen June 9, attacked air fields and shipping, and left raging fires behind them. Here are pictured a few of the air crews of a recent mass raid, showing high good humor on their safe return to their field.

Victory Clothing

New Fall Models To Be On Sale This Fall

The new order for the manufacturing of "victory" clothing went into effect on June 15, and the stores will have the new models on sale in the Fall. Some have them probably today. Manufacturers are co-operating with the board, and the appeal that is now being issued is to the housewives and others who make dresses at home. These should secure all the details concerning the cloth-saving regulations and follow them without deviation.

There is urgent need to save on on all fabrics, cotton, wool, rayon, to make available the materials with which to clothe 500,000 men and 20,000 women in the armed forces. If the regulations are applied, more garments can be made out of the available cloth. For example, 166 "victory" nightgowns can be made from the cloth used for 100 such garments in pre-war days; the cloth used previously for 100 skirts can be made to turn out 133 of the wartime skirts; 200 of the new housecoats can be made from cloth formerly used for 100 housecoats.

When it is remembered how dreadful life is for the people in the war-torn and conquered countries, it is indeed a petty thing to be concerned about the number of pockets on a jacket or cuffs on trousers. Those who take the war seriously will, without loss of time, not only follow the new clothing regulations, but will try indeed to improve on them.—Toronto Star.

Met Down Under

Brothers Separated For 31 Years Were Reunited In Australia

Two brothers, who last saw each other in Glasgow, Scotland, 31 years before, were reunited in Sydney, Australia, after a dispute in a taxi. One was the driver, the other the passenger. Edward and Robert Bell lost track of each other before the last war, and neither knew where the other was living. Edward, a farmer in Queensland, called a taxi in Sydney to take him to a hotel. In George street, the passenger told the driver he was going the wrong way, and a dispute arose. The driver asked the passenger to show him his room ticket to see if the address of the hotel was on it, and discovered that his fare was his brother.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Use Mobile Gas Room

Polish Spokesman Said Nazis Execute 1,000 Jews Every Day

A Polish spokesman said he had received reports that German occupation authorities, using vans fitted as gas chambers, had executed 1,000 Jews a day in Poland since last November. The reports said 90 Jews were executed at a time in the mobile gas chambers. They said 700,000 Jews had been slain in Poland during the war, and the Germans threatened to exterminate every Jew in Europe before it is over.

THREE MILES OF STEEL WIRE

Tires are the claws of big war birds—for "taking off"—or coming to roost. A big bombers tremendous weight and take-off and landing speeds puts a terrific strain on tires. To make them super-strong, into the beads of each tire, go over 15,000 feet of steel wire, almost three miles of it.

AHEAD OF TIME

This is the story of a subaltern who was wakened up in the night before Bardia with the news that 500 Italians wanted to surrender.

"Tell them they can't," he said sleepily, "the battle isn't till tomorrow. Tell them to come again later."

Stone was used for telegraph poles in India before iron came into use. Wood cannot be used on account of white ants.

Aztec calendars were made of stone, and sometimes weighed 20 tons.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

PLANT DRUGS

Wartime Scarcity Has Turned Attention To Cultivation Of Certain Plants

In a paper entitled "The Problem of Medicinal Plant Production During Wartime" given before the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Harold Senn, Associate Botanist, Division of Botany, Dominion Department of Agriculture, disclosed that the progress of the war has successively eliminated more and more of the usual sources of plant drugs. Since the beginning of the war the Division of Botany has studied the possibilities of increasing the production of certain drug plants already being grown in Canada and of commencng the production of others.

Many plant drugs are used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, but only relatively few are absolutely essential to the practising physician. Emphasis has been placed on the latter group.

Canada has the only native source of Cascara Sagrada in the British Empire, stated Dr. Senn, and supplies an important part of the world demand for this valuable drug. The drug is obtained from the bark of the Cascara tree which grows in British Columbia. Surveys indicate that the number of trees has been rapidly diminishing due to wasteful methods of cutting. The province of British Columbia has now passed legislation protecting the tree and carefully regulating the methods of harvesting. Methods of growing the Cascara tree in plantations are being studied.

Digitalis, Belladonna and Henbane are other drugs important in wartime. There appears to be adequate supplies of the common Floxglove, Digitalis purpurea, available but there is a considerable demand for another species, Digitalis lanata. Seed supplies of this, as well as of Belladonna and Henbane, are very scarce and steps have been taken to increase the amount of seed available as rapidly as possible.

Ergot is a drug obtained from a fungus which grows as a parasite on rye and other grains and grasses. The amount of infested rye varies from year to year with weather conditions. Labor costs have largely prevented Canadian ergot being collected and offered for sale. Experiments are being conducted to determine whether ergot may be economically produced under controlled conditions.

In addition to the work on these few drug plants, important for wartime uses, many others are being grown experimentally and particular emphasis is being placed on the search for strains or varieties with higher drug potencies.

The general public should be warned, urged Dr. Senn, that the growing and harvesting of drug plants is usually a difficult undertaking requiring great care and technical skill if the product is to be of any value. Although prices of some products may now be high the beginner cannot usually hope to receive large financial profits.

Closed For Duration

Chicago Grain Show Added To List Of Cancelled Fairs

The big annual fairs on this continent are closing down for the duration. The latest to announce suspension until the war is over is the great autumn international grain show and livestock exposition at Chicago. Its record of 42 years will be broken this fall and there will be no new wheat, oat and other grain kings from Alberta or anywhere else this year.

Canada's biggest annual fair, Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition, was cancelled some weeks ago when the military authorities took over all its spacious grounds and buildings. The Royal Winter Fair of that city was called off last winter. Vancouver's annual fair also has been stopped.

The reason for suspension of the great Chicago show is the fact that every available form of transportation is needed urgently for the American war production effort. In Canada, a similar national need for trains and motor vehicles will affect the ordinary course of life more and more as the weeks pass.—Edmonton Journal.

Could Spare Three

Nigerian Chieftain Offers To Send Sons To Kill Hitler

A Nigerian chieftain has offered to send three of his sons, with the bows and arrows which his tribes still use, to Berlin to kill Adolf Hitler, the British war office announced.

"I have many sons," the chief told the British commander in the Nigerian zone of British West Africa. "I can easily spare three of them to put an end to the man who is causing so much trouble. They will stalk him like any other jungle beast."

FIRST AID FOR HORSES

First aid supplies for treating injured horses have formed a large part of the aid Britain has sent to Russia where cavalry has been extensively used in repelling the Germans.

Branches of the Chinese government are called yuans.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Thirty-five workers at Powell River, B.C., kept 14 trucks busy for one day and shipped a scowload of scrap to Vancouver.

A dozen mobile X-ray units, bought by school children and war workers, have been sent to the Russian fighting front.

An enginue which once powered a yacht owned by the late King Alfonso of Spain was given to the scrap metal campaign.

The Miners' Welfare Association in Britain has inaugurated scholarships for young miners to help maintain their interest in their vital work.

Nearly 1,000 civilians have been evacuated from the Aleutian islands west of Dutch Harbor and from Pribilof islands north of the Aleutians.

A solemn sacrificial ceremony was held in China to commemorate the 715th anniversary of the death of the great Morgal conquerer, Genghis Khan.

The flour supply to bakers in France is reported to have been cut by 40 per cent. although the quantity from which it was reduced already was insufficient.

Eugene Petrov, 40, one of the best known newspapermen and popular novelists of the Soviet Union, died while covering the siege of Sevastopol.

Sir Phene Neal, 81, lord mayor of London in 1930-31, is dead. Widely known for an aversion to oratory, he is said to have made the shortest lord mayor's speech in history in 15 words.

Lack Of Courtesy

People Make Excuses By Blaming It On The War

A lot of people have lapsed into small lacks of courtesy and blaming it all on the war, says Adelaide Kerr, writing on Common Courtesy. Too busy, with war work and problems, they say, to get this or that done.

Better check up on yourself and see whether the shoe fits you.

When did you last write your mother? (Your handwriting looks as good to her now as it ever did.) How many times have you been late to dates in the past month? There is an old axiom: The more you have to do the more you can get done. How about using some of the time you spend feeling sorry for yourself in getting things done.

Tots' Airy Ensemble



BY ANNE ADAMS

All sugar 'n spice is this Anne Adams twosome, Pattern 4022. The scalloped bodice buttoning matches the bonnet's brim. A collar or a lower neckline; puff or cap sleeves.

Pattern 4022 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, puff sleeve dress and bonnet, 2½ yards 35 inch fabric; flare sleeve dress, 2 yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

HAD UNHAPPY ENDING

Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor of England in the early 1800's, was always generous in his contribution to worthy causes. But in the mail one day there came an especially bold and needless request. Erskine replied at once, "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me and I beg to subscribe—" At this point the reader had to turn over the leaf. "—myself your obedient servant."

Branding license numbers on the walls of tires is a new method to foil thieves.

In parts of Europe, bread is made from chestnuts. 2472

Channel Islands

Life Follows Same Pattern As Other Nazi Dominated Countries

The first detailed picture of life in the Channel Islands, partly evacuated two years ago before being occupied by the Nazis, comes from a committee charged with the welfare of islanders in Britain.

The Channel Islands refugees committee based its account on information brought by an escaped islander and news about these islands 10 miles from France from various other sources.

The States, the islands' French-language legislatures, functioned without Nazi interference on condition their rule conformed with German requirements. Laws passed by the States must be sanctioned by the Nazi commandant.

The Germans, by extensive labor demands, converted the islands' unemployment problem into a labor shortage affecting agriculture particularly. The States were obliged to supply not only labor as requested but also see to the workers' accommodation and feeding.

Stocks of the islands famed cattle increased because of the disappearance of exports which in peace-time went almost exclusively to Britain. The Germans took few cattle away.

The Germans ordered islanders to manufacture butter for them with result milk became scarce and was rationed. The ration amounted a half-pint daily for an adult and slightly more for children. The weekly butter ration is two ounces.

Other weekly allowances: Ounce of tea, expected to disappear entirely. two ounces of sugar; 4½ pounds of bran for men, four for women and three to 3½ for children; 10 cigarettes and occasionally an ounce of tobacco.

Infrequently the islanders have obtained cheese but there is neither salt nor soap.

Bread is a grey variety made from rye or bran and sometimes from crushed beans. Food prices are controlled and the average weekly grocery bill, excluding vegetables, for a family of six amounts to the equivalent of $2.50. Blackberry leaves are used as a substitute for tea and baked parsnips, for coffee.

There is no liquor supply nor razor blades for the male population.

Shops are destitute of clothing and shoe leather has disappeared. Wooden soles are used for shoe repairs.

The Germans imposed a ban on crowds but churches are permitted to carry on provided sermons do not deal with political subjects.

Using Old Technique

R.C.A.F. Spitfire Squadron Gives Enemy Surprise Before Breakfast

Dawn patrol, an air war technique developed more than a quarter of a century ago by Air Marshal Billy Bishop's old Royal Flying Corps squadron, is still being used by R.C.-A.F. Spitfire squadrons with telling effect on the enemy.

Three Canadians and an American described how they revived the Bishop technique—"just to give the Hun a little surprise before breakfast," as Flt. Sgt. L. A. Walker, of Norwich and Hamilton, Ont., explained: Just before daybreak the four took off from a hidden airdrome somewhere in England and headed for The Netherlands coast and a low-level strafing attack on Nazi installations. Walker piloted on Spitfire. At the controls of the others were PO. Ed. Gardiner, of Ottawa, son of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture; Sgt. Mitchell Johnson, of Selkirk, Man., and Sgt. H. J. Murphy, of St. Clair, Mich. Flying a Spitfire in the dark is not an easy job, but the four were experienced pilots. "Dawn was breaking as we crossed the enemy coastline," Walker related, "and we found we were dead on course."

They came upon a big motor-driven barge and delivered a concentrated attack on the vessel with cannon fire, and, in the words of Walker, it was "obliterated." Then they split up, and each pilot went off to attack a barge apiece. All returned safely.

Gertie The Goose

Canadian Corvette Has A Mascot That Brings Luck

"Goose, ahoy!" they shouted in the Canadian corvette Hepatica, as Gertrude bobbed towards the warship.

Gertrude acknowledged the greetings by coming alongsic and allowing herself to be lifted aboard.

For a time she enjoyed the fuss those Canadian sailors made of her. But, like all visitors to warships, she soon fancied a tour of inspection.

So away she waddled, leaving the sailors to decide what should be done with her.

"Roast goose is very tasty," suggested one.

"Oh, no, let's keep her as a mascot," chorused others.

The vote favored the mascot idea.

They called her 'Donald" at first. But the egg she laid in the nest she built under the forward gun platform led to 'Gertrude" being hastily substituted.

Now, as Gertrud- the Goose that brought the Hepatica nothing but luck, she shared the watches on the bridge, has a one-storey flat built of packing cases, and boasts her own deck water tank.

In port she has t e freedom of the harbor—but she does not go far from the ship.—Vancouver Sun.

Getting Acquainted

American Girl Reporter Pays A Visit To Canada

A girl reporter back from a bicycle vacation in Canada heard concern expressed in British Columbia about California's morale. The Canadians shrugged at their own air raid perils, but were disturbed lest we crack under the strain of the blackouts, and the hysteria they evidently expect here if the blow falls. And she encountered a misapprehension of American war effort and production surprising in the light of her own information.

From this it seems evident that our neighbors to the north need some information about us and our frame of mind, as we some time ago urged we should have more official news about Canada's tremendous war effort and courageous spirit.

A difficulty is that the typical is not "news." We report highway casualties, not how many got home safely. In the United States and Canada are fine, decent men in public life, and cheap skate, peanut politicians, headline grabbers, renegades. Our neighbors hear us scolding Congress for the members that disgrace it and forget as we often seem to do, that if there were not sincere patriotic, hard-working men on the job, the rascals would have had us on the rocks long ago.

The "news" that we exchange is extraordinary, not the typical, but it is what we judge each other by. We must find a way to let our Canadian Allies know that in California, as in British Columbia, we are not hankering for an air raid, but if it comes we can take it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Just Another Problem

Ruling Sought On Standard Size For Lump Of Sugar

Following complaints to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that certain Toronto restaurants have recently reduced the size of lump sugar served with tea or coffee, a ruling is being sought from the Sugar Controller defining what should be the accepted cubic measurement of a piece of sugar.

While not prepared at present to condemn the practice as "deliberate evasion" of the regulations, officials incline to the belief that it might be construed as such and necessary action taken to eliminate it.

A further complaint is that certain restaurants which had served only loose sugar have now switched to the small lump sugar in an effort to curtail consumption.

Under the rationing laws no restaurant can serve more than three lumps or two teaspoonfuls of sugar for any beverage at one sitting. It is claimed by irate customers that three lumps now being served do not amount to two teaspoonfuls.

Scarcity Of Cotton

Waste And Frills Are Now Decidedly Out Of Fashion

Waste and frills are out of fashion! The ruffles you omit from your next pair of curtains will help spread the available supply of cotton which will become growingly scarce because of the increased demand for war purposes, as well as shortage of labor and materials for manufacture.

Those who make their own curtains and slip covers can contribute to the war effort by sticking to the simplest styles—straight-hanging tailored curtains that stop at the window sill, and slip covers without a pleated apron.

Considerate care of household fabrics is just as important as careful buying. Buy washable fabrics whenever possible. Dirt is the enemy of fabric life. Wash or clean curtains and slip covers before they get so dirty that harsh cleaning methods must be used.

Rubber-Bearing Shrub

Guayale Grows Readily In Mexico And Southern United States

Guayale is a rubber-bearing desert shrub which grows readily in southern United States and Mexico. Its rubber is as good as the plantation product and can be produced under modern mass-production methods at slightly less cost. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has taken over commercial production of this plant in California and is expanding the acreage to 60,000 acres next year, hopes to produce seven per cent. of the U.S. normal needs of rubber within four years.

The highest skyline automobile road in the entire world is in the Rocky Mountain National Park.

The floor area of the capitol at Washington is 14 acres.

Taking Aerial Photographs



—R.C.A.F. Official Photo.

An Air Observer from No. 5 Air Observer School, Winnipeg, taking oblique photographs of his objective while on a routine navigation exercise.

FREIGHT-CARRYING GLIDERS

The aerial freight train, or cargo-carrying gliders pulled by airplane, is predicted as one of the next major developments in aviation. Experiments have shown that a plane which can carry four tons of freight may easily tow three gliders carrying two tons each, or increase the shipment by 150 per cent., with an increase of only fifteen per cent. in power.

China and India are the world's leading producers of peanuts.

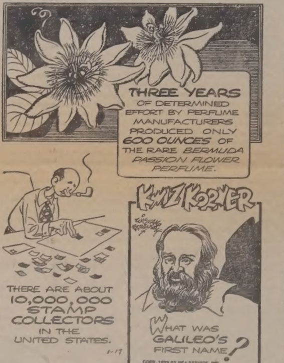
SOLDIER WAS LUCKY

A soldier fell more than 300 feet from a cliff between Folkestone and Dover and surivved. He was taken to hospital. A sergeant who went to his aid had to be rescued. He reached a narrow ledge near the cliff foot, from which he could go neither up nor down. A coastguard was lowered nearly 300 feet by rope to rescue him.

A Buenos Aires bird fancier now rears black canaries.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

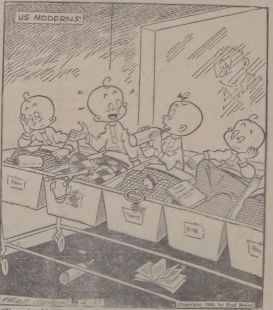
By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Galileo was the first, or Christian, name of the great Italian astronomer, and by it he was commonly known. His full name was Galileo Galilei.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"You shoulda seen the dirty look my ol' man gave me just because he had to give away a few cigars!"

German Brutality

Shocking Stories Come Out Of Norway And Poland

From two authoritative quarters come in one mail terrible stories of German brutality in the occupied countries of Europe.

The information office in Canada of the Royal Norwegian Government sends details of torture and mistreatment by the Germans in Norwegian prisons. This information, it is stated, comes "from persons who have been either eye-witnesses to the German misdeeds or have been in direct contact with those subjected to the cruelties and maltreatment." They were recorded outside Norway under the direction of a fully qualified judge, and the report was prepared officially for the Government of Norway in London. Case after case is recorded of Norwegian patriots beaten and pounded in prisons and concentration camps, of bones deliberately broken by Gestapo agents, of sadistic cruelties almost beyond belief if we did not know how completely all this fits into the picture of German conduct towards victims of their lust for conquest.

Even more shocking is the story of the concentration camp at Oswiecim, in Poland, told by a reputable informant who was in Poland last winter, and printed in the periodical Poland Fights, of New York. This torture camp for a time was commanded by the fighter Max Schmeling. The Gestapo guards are brutal and savage: prisoners whose only offence is their love of Poland are beaten to death, men are forced to bathe for long periods in the icy river in mid-winter, are denied medical service when they are ill, are lodged miserably in unheated barracks and must work 12 hours a day.

Such stories could be repeated interminably—and worse. With a degree of inhumanity matched only by the Japanese, German "culture" is spread in the occupied countries by the hangman, the firing squad, by paid torturers and brutalized guards. And this broad streak of savagery in the German character was as marked in the Great War as in this one, is not something that came with Nazis. —Ottawa Journal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 19

CAIN AND ABEL: A CONTRAST

Golden text: By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, through which he had witness borne to him that he was righteous. Hebrews 11:4.
Lesson: Genesis 4.
Devotional reading: Psalm 51:10-17.

Explanations and Comments

The Two Sacrificial Offerings, Genesis 4:1-5. To Adam and Eve two sons were born, Cain and Abel. The Hebrew word for "I have gotten," verse 1, is "Kaneh" whence our word "Cain". Cain became a tiller of the ground, a farmer, and Abel a keeper of sheep, a shepherd.

After a time both brothers brought the fruit of their labor as offerings to Jehovah. Cain's offering was the fruit of the ground; Abel's, the first-born of his flock, the greatly-prized fat pieces of which were offered in sacrifice. Compare Lev. 1:8; 3:3. "The origin of sacrifice is not explained, nor is an altar mentioned. Man is assumed to be by nature endowed with religious instincts and capable of holding communion with God. Worship was man's mode of approach to the Deity, and sacrifice was its outward expression" (Herbert E. Ryle).

Jehovah approved Abel's offering, but not Cain's. Why this was so, and how approval was shown, the story does not say, but Cain's anger (verse 6) and his lie and insolence (verse 9) show that there was trouble in Cain himself. The value of the offering depended upon the offerer. Read Luke 21:1-4. Such a man as Cain proved himself to be could not be pleasing to Jehovah.

The Warning to Cain, Genesis 5: 6, 7. Cain could not endure to have his brother preferred before him, and became angry and sullen. With "his countenance fell" compare our word "chapfallen."

Cain was questioned by Jehovah as to the cause of his anger and sullenness. The questions were designed to teach Cain that the way to make things right was not to be jealous of Abel but to make sure that he himself was right toward God; they should have led to such severe self-examination as would have arrested his evil thoughts and prevented the commission of his crime. "If thou doest well, shall not thy countenance be lifted up"—be bright and open, not sullen? "If thou doest not well, sin croucheth at the door." Sin is here pictured as a wild beast lying at the door of a room, ready to spring upon the one who gives it entrance. "Unto thee shall be its desire," sin is eager to make the spring; "do thou rule over it," do thou conquer the temptation to sin. The psychological truth that there is great danger in harboring resentment in the heart is finely pictured here.

Australia's wool clip is about 1,000,000,000 pounds a year.

Health League of Canada presents Topics of Vital Interest

LOSS OF TIME THROUGH ILLNESS

Sickness is the arch-saboteur of wartime production, causing in the United States alone annual loss of working time sufficient to build two heavy cruisers or 448 bombers or 3,300 light tanks. According to a comparative Canadian report, soon to be made public by the Industrial Division of the Health League of Canada, absence of a national public health program is causing an annual loss of fifty million dollars to wage earners. In terms of production, this loss amounts to one-and-a-half times the wage loss figure or, seventy-five million dollars. A recent Gallup poll showed that in a single month time stolen by illness among Canadian wage earners could have built 377 cruiser tanks or 370 medium bombers. In the present crisis, observers say, continuance of such time-production-losses is suicidal.

Dr. Grant Cunningham, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Ontario Department of Health, states that sickness is the main cause of lost time from work, ten times as great as losses caused by industrial accidents. Hon. Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health declares that fifty thousand Canadian workers are absent every day.

At least 50% of this costly loss can be prevented by adequate sickness prevention programs in industrial establishments where such measures have halved the average of nine and half days loss per year per worker. With a national health program giving homes as well as factories adequate protective measures, the loss could be further reduced. In addition to the net saving in time, protecting the health of workers distinctly improves labour relations. General improvement in the workers' health makes for a marked speed up in production besides effecting substantial reductions in accidents and occupational disease, absenteeism (defined as absence from work because of fatigue or minor illness accentuated by fatigue and malnutrition—a factor which for a time seriously impeded production in British war industries) labour turnover, and insurance costs.

Saving A Minute

Safety Wizard Has Figured Out What It Sometimes Costs

Minutes make hours, hours make days, days make years, and years make a lifetime. So we all try to have minutes. Some safety wizard has doped it out.

Take a man whose earning career has 25 years to go. That makes 13,148,640 minutes. (Figure it out, if you will. We did, allowing for six leap years). We dash across the street against a light. If we win, we save a minute. If we lose, we donate up to 13 million minutes to death.

OLDEST LOCOMOTIVE

After more than a century of service, the old Albion engine which rolled over the first railway tracks on the continent, has been retired at Stellarton, N.S.

When high in the sky, the moon will appear larger if you lie flat on your back to look at it.

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—Shush!

BY GENE BYRNES



ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY BEING USED IN CO-OPERATION WITH U.S. UNITS ON PACIFIC COAST

Vancouver.—Forces of the Royal Canadian Navy are being used "to the best advantage" in co-operation with American units and Canada's navy is "all out to help in any way it can," Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, chief of the Canadian naval staff, said in an interview here.

Speaking to newspapermen before he left by air for Ottawa, Vice-Admiral Nelles said he was pleased with everything he had seen on the Pacific coast. He hoped to return, together with Navy Minister Angus Macdonald for the opening of the naval college at Esquimalt next September or October.

Admiral Nelles said defences of the Pacific coast were "fine," and were improving daily. The defences on both coasts were being used advantageously as production became available.

Asked about the situation in the Aleutians, Admiral Nelles replied, "It's an American show there. I am confident that it is under control."

Of the possibility of a Japanese attack on the Pacific coast, Admiral Nelles said:

"If the targets are sufficiently attractive and the defences are inadequate, it is up to the Japanese forces. All we can do is to get ready for an attack—if it comes."

The need for escort vessels and other ships is a paramount one, he said. "We need every escort ship that can be turned out for convoys. Every ship turned out is one more to down Hitler."

EXPAND NAVY

U.S. Will Aim To Having Largest Navy In The World

Washington. — President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing the construction of 1,900,000 tons of additional combat ships and 1,200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the United States navy.

The new combat ship tonnage, raising to 5,649,480 the authorized strength of the navy, is expected to be in service by the end of 1946.

"It will give us the largest navy in the world," said Chairman Carl Vinson of the house naval affairs committee. "It provides not only for a two-ocean navy, but for a seven-ocean navy."

Included in the new fighting ship tonnage, for which congress has appropriated $8,550,000,000, are 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers and 900 000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escort ships.

Congress previously had authorized the construction of 3,749,480 tons of fighting ships, of which, Vinson said, 1,009,245 tons new are in service and 2,646,606 tons are under construction.

The navy estimated that the last keel under the expanded program would be laid by Dec. 31, 1944.

Vinson said right-of-way would be given to construction of the aircraft carriers, with the cruiser and destroyer program being started early next year.

The 1,200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels, such as tenders and service ships, brings to 2,550,000 the authorized auxiliary tonnage, the cost of which was not estimated.

DEFENCE WEAPON

Britain Now Using Wire-Trailing Rockets Against Aerial Raiders

London. — Wire-trailing rockets have been disclosed officially as one of Britain's newest weapons of defence against aerial raiders.

The weapon, which has been in use to protect merchant ships for more than a year, was described as an apparatus which shoots a projectile that opens into a parachute from which long wires dangle.

The rockets, fired up as planes swoop to attack, often force them to veer off course or risk engagement in the wires.

THE CROW'S NEST

Men At Naval Barracks In Halifax Publish Bright Newspaper

Halifax.—A bright new monthly newspaper, published by and for naval ratings in Halifax, is off the press and being distributed to navy divisions across the country.

Its eight pages crammed with news and information of interest to the boys in blue, brightly illustrated with pictures and cartoons, the nautically-named "The Crow's Nest" was put out by the men of H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, one of the naval barracks at Halifax.

FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

London.—The foreign office has announced that negotiations are in progress with Japan for the repatriation of 1,800 British and Allied nationals from Japan, Manchuria, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Philippines. The repatriates should reach Britain about Sept. 27 if the negotiations are concluded.

London.—Danish sources in Britain report that "Churchill clubs" have been organized in Denmark to carry on sabotage activities against the Nazis in occupied Denmark.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Advances To The Provinces To Meet Expenditures

Ottawa.—Advances of $755,0000 to the provinces to meet expenditures under the war emergency training program in the fiscal year 1942-43 were approved under an order-in-council tabled in the House of Commons.

Maximum advances by the Dominion will be as follows: Nova Scotia, $45 000; New Brunswick, $25,000; Quebec, $150,000; Ontario, $350,000; Manitoba, $30,000; Saskatchewan, $50,000; Alberta, $50,000 and British Columbia, $55 000.

The money will be spent in the training of persons for skilled or semi-skilled occupations in war work.

Also approved were advances totalling $505,000 for the training of aircraft mechanics and pre-enlistment education for Royal Canadian Air Force aircrew personnel. Under this order, New Brunswick may receive $20,000, Quebec $75,000, Ontario $200,000, Manitoba $40,000, Saskatchewan $60 000, Alberta $60,000 and British Columbia $50,000.

Many Changes In Air Schools In West Areas

Ottawa. — Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters announced on behalf of Air Minister Power that arrangements now have been completed for changes in the capacity and location of many schools operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

At Regina the E.F.T.S. will be greatly enlarged and the A.O.S. at Regina will be moved to Pearce, Alta.

At Prince Albert, Sask., the A.O.S. lapses but the E.F.T.S. will be largely expanded "to take advantage of the excellent grass airfield and other facilities particularly adaptable to elementary training," and virtually all the staff of the A.O.S. will be absorbed by the E.F.T.S.

At Portage la Prairie Man., the company now operating the E.F.T.S. will assume management of an enlarged R.A.F. E.F.T.S. at Assiniboia, Sask., to allow for expansion of the A.O.S. at Portage la Prairie.

At Chatham, N.B., the airdrome is required for other purposes so the A.O.S. now located there will move to a new site at Davidson, Sask., the E.F.T.S. will be dropped and the civilian operating company will assume management of an enlarged R.A.F. E.F.T.S. at Neepawa, Man.

The announcement quoted Maj. Power as saying the changes are being made to implement agreements reached at the recent air training conference here to increase the flow of air observers and air navigators, and he added:

"These changes (in schools, together with expansion of existing schools on their present sites, are expected to provide adequately and economically for the revised plans made at the air training conference."

This is the list of other changes, some of which have been made public locally:

At Malton, Ont., airport, expansion of the air observer school will necessitate closing down of the elementary flying training school and the operating company of the latter school will take over management of the Royal Air Force E.F.T.S. at De Winton, Alta.

At Edmonton the air observer school expands and the E.F.T.S. operating company assumes management of the E.F.T.S. at Bowden, Alta., which also will be enlarged.

At Pearce the existing R.A.F. E.F.T.S. will be disbanded, "experience having shown that air conditions at Pearce are more suitable for the operation of heavy type aircraft than elementary trainers."

At London, Ont., the A.O.S. will be greatly increased in capacity and the E.F.T.S. there lapses;

At Winnipeg, the A.O.S. will be greatly expanded;

At Quebec the E.F.T.S. lapses to provide adequate airdrome and barracks space for an enlarged A.O.S.

At Rivers, Man., the Air Navigation School becomes the Central Navigation School, greatly expanded to train navigators as well as to continue production of navigation specialist officers;

At Hamilton, to provide for expansion of the R.A.F. A.N.S., the R.C.A.F. E.F.T.S. will be moved to a new site at Pendleton, Ont.

EXPLOSION IN GERMANY

London.—BBC said that an explosion in the German town of Gelnhausen was reported June 27 by the Essener National Zeitung. Fifty-six persons were killed and seven are missing. The cause of the explosion is not known.

2472

REDRAFT OF BILL

More Plans Made To Settle Men On Land After War

Ottawa.—Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, chairman of the special House of Commons committee on land settlement, tabled in the house the fourth report of the committee, along with a redraft of bill 65, the measure providing for settlement on the land after the war of an estimated 25 000 ex-servicemen.

The fourth report added four recommendations to the bill. It asked the government to consider:

1. The feasibility of adopting a system in which the annual payments made by the settler would be adjusted in accordance with the relation of the prices of commodities he has to sell with those he has to buy.

2. A scheme whereby settlers under the act would be given first option on the purchase of tractors, trucks and other military equipment suitable for farm use when these are being disposed after the war.

3. Provision that at a later date the act will be amended to provide for persons who have had service on ships and who are not in receipt of a disability pension.

4. The advisability of placing administration of the act under a new department which would deal exclusively with all matters pertaining to ex-servicemen and ex-service women.

EXCELLENT IDEA

Sending Clippings To Men Overseas Would Save Shipping Space

Ottawa.—Post office officials said a general campaign is being planned to encourage Canadians to send newspaper clippings rather than complete newspapers overseas.

The plan has already been presented to newspaper associations and is being sponsored by the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

"In most cases clippings are quite sufficient to give the news and would overcome the terrific waste in shipping space which there is at present with thousands of papers being sent overseas," a departmental spokesman said.

SPEAKS OF "SIXTH COLUMN"

York, Eng.—There is a "Sixth Column," according to George Gibson, former chairman of the Trades Union congress. He defined them as people who might respond if the German army kicked out the Nazis and then claimed innocence of Germany's crimes.

HAS NEW NAME

Vancouver. — Residents of Laval road in the university district of Vancouver who found the name of the street distasteful have been successful in their petition to have it changed. From now on it will be McMaster road after the university at Hamilton, Ont.

TAKES OVER COMMAND



Prime Minister Churchill revealed in Commons that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, commander-in-chief in the Middle East, had relieved Lieut.-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie of the 8th Army command and himself assumed the job of stopping the German drive through Egypt.

BAN STATISTICS

Publication Of External Trade Bulletins Will Not Be Permited

Ottawa.—A blackout on external trade statistics considered to be of possible value to the enemy has been put into effect at the request of the directorate of censorship headed by Col. O. M. Biggar, the Dominion bureau of statistics said.

No longer to be issued are the following monthly bulletins: Summary of Canadian external trade, Canadian exports by commodities; Canadian imports by commodities; Canadian exports to principal countries and Canadian imports from principal countries.

Spokesmen for the bureau said that in eliminating them Canada is following the lead of the United Kingdom and United States.

REPLACING SUGAR

Fear Expressed That Honey Supplies Will Soon Be Exhausted

Edmonton.—Fear that honey will disappear from the shelves of the retail stores unless the wartime prices board takes steps to regulate prices paid by industries "now using honey in place of the sugar they are forbidden to use" has been expressed by H. W. Love, Edmonton honey processor and distributor, in a letter to J. G. Taggart, food administration co-ordinator with the board.

RADIO COMMENTATOR

Philadelphia.—Lowell Thomas the radio commentator, received $95,645 in 1941 for his nightly 15-minute news broadcast sponsored by an oil company, the firm's annual report filed with the securities and exchange commission disclosed.

DETAILS SECRET

Britain Not Giving Out News About New Secret Weapon

London.—A last-minute censorship was imposed on the disclosure of a spectacular development in Britain's anti-aircraft defence after the London Daily Mail had protested against the revelation.

This was not the new wire-trailing rocket used to tangle enemy planes, which was officially announced earlier.

Details of the new secret weapon, the result of five years of experimentation had been released when the censorship was imposed with the explanation that "new instructions have been issued."

A front-page criticism by the Daily Mail against exposing the weapon presumably influenced the decision.

The new device, it was said, has already been used successfully against enemy raids.

AIRPLANE SPRUCE

New Company Is Going To Develop And Increase Production

Ottawa.—Aero Timber Products, Ltd., a new crown company with head office in Vancouver, was incorporated June 19, to develop and increase production of airplane spruce for Canada and Britain, it was announced by Munitions Minister Howe.

"The company will control conversion of airplane spruce from logs into lumber for a greater recovery of grades and specifications suitable for the vital airplane requirements," Mr. Howe's statement said.

GOOD SEAMANSHIP

Won Distinguished Service Cross For Commander Of Canadian Corvette

London.—Acting Lt.-Cmdr. W. E. S. Briggs, R.C.N.R., whose seamanship resulted in saving the torpedoed tanker Tarheel, received the Distinguished Service Cross from the King at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace, it was announced.

He won the award while in command of H.M.C.S. Orillia last winter, when the Canadian corvette helped the disabled tanker into a British port, saving a $1,000,000 cargo of oil.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT

Alexandria, Egypt.—The first whippings for profiteering here occurred when 13 convicted profiteers were given 30 lashes and three months imprisonment.

HELPED IN RAID

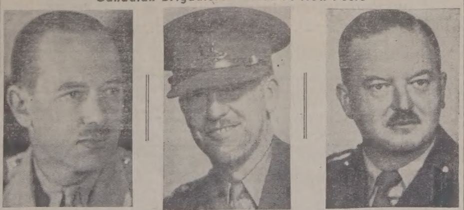
London.—A group of boys in the air training corps — now 200 000 strong—had a hand in the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne. They were camping at an airfield and helped the ground staff load explosives and incendiaries into the bombers.

Churchill Watches U.S. Paratroops



During a recent secret inspection visit to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Prime Minister Churchill had a grandstand seat at a huge demonstration of U.S. paratroops in action. As he watched the troops dropping from the skies, Mr. Churchill, equipped with a ground unit of a plane-to-field radio, heard the orders to the troops, and when planes were flying overhead, held a two-way conversation with pilots.

Canadian Brigadiers Named To New Posts



Appointments and promotion of Canadian army personnel announced at Ottawa include the naming of Brigadier G. A. McCarter (left) as commanding officer of the artillery of a Canadian corps; Brigadier H. O. N. Brownfield, M.C. (centre) to the staff of Gen. McNaughton as senior artillery officer for the army, and the appointment of Brigadier M. H. S. Penhale(right) as brigadier, general staff, at headquarters of the Canadian army overseas. Lt.-Col. C. Vokes, 38, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, is appointed to command an infantry brigade with the rank of brigadier. Lieut.-Col. H. J. B. Keating, formerly embarkation commandant for eastern ports, has been appointed director of supply and transport with the rank of colonel. He will be assigned to the quartermaster-general's branch at national defence headquarters and replaces Col. Harry O. Lawson, 56, who retires on pension.

THE CONTINUED MANUFACTURE OF LOW PRICED STAPLE GOODS HAS BEEN MADE COMPULSORY

Ottawa. — Continued manufacture of low-price lines of staple goods is compulsory under an order effective July 13, announced by the wartime prices and trade board.

The announcement said there was a danger that living costs might be affected by the disappearance of low-price lines of staple goods, even though there was no violation of the price ceiling.

The same policy is applied to sellers, other than manufacturers, and they are required to regulate their purchases so as to continue selling consumer goods in the same price range as during the corresponding seasons last year.

To meet this condition the board has adopted a policy that manufacturers of consumer goods must continue to produce and sell products of the same or substantially similar kind and quality, and in the same or approximately the same price ranges as those produced and sold in the corresponding period of 1941.

There is no objection to their decreasing the proportion of goods in the higher price range but any reduction in volume of goods in the lower price range is approved only if due to unavoidable circumstances, such as inability to obtain materials or a government order restricting production.

Evasion of the price ceiling by marketing new or modified products or changing trade descriptions is prohibited. For products substantially different in kind or quality from lines already on the market a maximum price or formula must be established by an administrator for the board before the goods are sold.

This price will be appropriate in relation to the price and relative value of comparable goods, the board's announcement said. The fact that one article cost more to produce than another will not alone justify a higher price.

In general the establishment of new lines is considered justifiable only if in the public interest. This might result from the necessity of using substitute materials, application of simplification and standardization methods or adoption of more efficient production methods which increase the value of the article or reduce its cost.

Where any new or modified product is substituted for or sold in place of any other product the manufacturer is to indicate this to all his customers, giving trade descriptions of both the product displaced and the modified one.

This action, the statement said, implements the board's determination that there should be in general no further increases by manufacturers or importers in the price of finished consumer goods, as distinct from materials or semi-finished goods intended for further manufacture.

Actual cost increases must be met by absorption of the "squeeze" somewhere along the line from the manufacturer or importer to the retailer, unless the goods are eligible for subsidy.

RECRUITING FIGURES

Percentages Are Given For The Different Military Districts

Ottawa.—Military Disctrict No. 2 (Toronto) has provided more than 19 per cent. of the enlistments for active service in the Canadian army, it was reported in a reply tabled in the House of Commons for E. H. Corman (Lib., Wentworth).

Percentages of other districts are: No. 4 (Montreal) 12; No. 3 (Kingston, Ont.) 10; No. 11 (Victoria) 8; No. 10 (Winnipeg) 8; No 13 (Calgary) 8; No. 6 (Halifax) 8; No. 1 (London, Ont.) 7; No. 12 (Regina) 7; No. 7 (Saint John, N.B.) 5; and No. 5 (Quebec) 4.

Allied Forces In Egypt Are Much Stronger

Cairo.—The Allied air forces—British, Australian, South African and American — are in a stronger position now than when the present campaign began six weeks ago, the R.A.F. disclosed.

In the 42 days, it was announced, 134 Axis planes were shot down in air combat for certain, more than 100 more were destroyed on the ground and 50 by anti-aircraft defences. The number of planes listed as probably shot down run into the hundreds more.

During the same period 110 Allied pilots were listed as missing—figures corresponding only roughly to plane losses because many planes shot down have been repaired and are flying again.

Since Nov. 18, 1941, more than 483 Axis aircraft have been shot down for certain in the western desert alone, while those listed as probably destroyed run into the thousands.

This does not include Axis losses over Malta.

The weather is getting seasonally cooler in the Nile valley and on the western desert battlefront, with daytime temperatures now ranging from 90 to 110 Fahrenheit.

Oddly, July is cooler usually than May and June when the temperature sometimes hits a maximum of 130.

From the daytime high of 110, the temperature drops as low as 70 in the July nights and it is chilly in the desert dawn.

Personal comfort depends largely on the wind which usually blows for 50 straight days at a time, blowing enervating and extremely irritating dust clouds across the wastes of the desert.

Under tribal laws, if the hot, dusty "khamseen" blows longer than 50 days, as it occasionally does, the Bedouins are permitted to kill one of their wives.

As for the Egyptian weather generally, it hasn't changed much since Herodotus complained about it 2,500 years ago.

The British defenders of Egypt resorted to desert patrol and air actions against the bivouacked Axis forces west of El Alamein, but the great decision apparently was in the making in aerial battles as far away as the mid-Mediterranean isle of Malta.

WON SCHOLARSHIP

Montreal.—Sheila Baillie, 17, of Montreal, won a scholarship in architecture valued at $300, it was announced at McGill University. Authorities stated that it was first time in history of McGill a scholarship in architecture has been awarded to a girl undergraduate.

CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT MAY BE PROCESSED TO GREATER DEGREE FOR EASIER TRANSPORTATION

Ottawa.—Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal of Queen's University, forecast before the House of Commons committee on reconstruction and re-establishment that after the war Canada's coal output will be processed in much greater degree to provide for easier transportation, instead of setting up heavy industries near coal sources.

Cooking and briquetting were processes which would be developed in post-war years, except in the case of Vancouver Island coal, he said. He said it was contemplated the Vancouver Island coal would be used for an iron and smelting industry at the coast.

"Heavy industries will grow on the coast as we develop the coal resources there," he said.

On the prairies, coal and water power, developed together, would provide for greater electrification of rural Canada.

Hydro-electric power would be another important factor in Canada's post-war economy. Development had been rapid in recent years and there was now 9,000,000 horsepower available. About one-third of this was being used entirely in war industry.

"That means that there will be a great deal of excess power following the war. The use of this power in industry will be a great problem. There will be a large amount of cheap power for which we must find productive industrial use."

Dr. Wallace, chairman of the committee on conservation and development of natural resources set up under the interdepartmental advisory committee on post-war reconstruction, said he would like to see some of this power diverted to electrification of the farm and the farm home.

"And," he added, "I would like to see a decentralization of industry into the rural districts. This is another post-war problem."

"The country and the government itself might make possible the bringing of electricity to rural districts," said Dr. Wallace. "Such a move would assist the stabilization of post-war economic life."

In answer to a question regarding the development of an iron industry on the British Columbia coast as a post-war project, Dr. Wallace said that Texado island was the centre which had been considered, since iron and limestone were nearby.

The plant would produce 75,000 tons a year and the ore could be smelted at Comox, rather than at Vancouver where it would cause greater centralization of population.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Are Playing An Important Part In The Prosecution Of The War

(By Commissioner S. T. Wood, R.C.M.P.)

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout its history in times of trouble has been closely connected with the Canadian Army. This close connection began during the Rebellion of 1885, and has continued ever since.

During the rebellion, the North West Mounted Police, as the force was then called, played a prominent part in fighting which finally suppressed the rebellion, and performed other valuable services.

During the South African war a comparatively large number of officers and men of the N.W.M.P. were allowed to join the Canadian mounted units proceeding to South Africa and a number of them afterwards became distinguished soldiers. One member was awarded the Victoria Cross during that campaign.

During the Great War, the renamed Royal North West Mounted Police sent a large draft of 700 officers and men overseas to England and France and a squadron to Siberia.

At the outbreak of the present conflict, the Department of National Defence gave the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose name had again been changed, the singular honor of organizing the First Provost Company for the Canadian Army. As soon as the announcement was made offers of service flowed into R.C.M.P. headquarters from all divisions of the force. The war establishment of such a company at that time totalled a strength of 106 officers, non-commissioned officers and men with the necessary equipment and transport and there was no difficulty whatever in selecting the number required. This provost company was assembled at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., early in November, 1939, and the officer selected to command it was Superintendent W. R. Day.

Men chosen for the provost company, of course, had to be 100 per cent. medically fit. They were required to know first aid, to be skilled motorcyclists, and were given intensive training at Rockcliffe before leaving for England, where they arrived in December, 1939. Since that time, the R.C.M.P. had supplied 204 reinforcements to the First Provost Company.

A number of the originals of the First Provost Company have been granted commissions in the Canadian and British armies. More than 20 of these young men have gone to help command other provost companies, or have been granted commissions in other units, Naturally the R.C.M.P. is proud of the provost company.

It is also interesting that a few of the First Provost Company had reached France before the collapse of that country. Members of the company now in England have performed many services. Some have brought over prisoners of war to Canada.

At the inspection of the First Canadian Division by His Majesty the King, Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., complimented the First Provost Company. Incidentally, General Pearkes is an ex-member of the R.C.M.P.

Sending reinforcements to the provost company has not been without hazard, and some of our members were on the ill-fated "Narissa."

As might have been expected, the R.C.M.P. has also furnished the Canadian army in Canada with a fingerprint expert (Sergeant Goodfellow). A constable has also been attached to the army as an expert in cryptography.

Furthermore, the force itself during the performance of its duties in Canada, is of course, responsible for many services to the army which cannot be gone into in detail. There are also services in which the co-operation of chiefs of police throughout the country are secured, but the initiative usually rests with the R.C.M.P.

The hunting down and escorting of prisoners of war who escaped in Canada from internment camps is, of course, another of the duties which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must take in their stride.

Since the outbreak of the war, the duties of the R.C.M.P. have been increased the duties which would otherwise have had to be taken over by the military. The guarding of vulnerable points, such as the Welland Canal, which is of military importance, the guarding of bridges on transportation systems and civil security at such points as Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver indicate some of the incidents of internal security of which the Canadian Army is relieved. For this purpose, a large number of Special Constable Guards have been engaged.

Much more could be said regarding the force's contribution to the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. In the case of the navy, the R.C.M.P. at the outbreak of war transferred no less than 28 of various kinds, and 150 officers and men; three aircraft, one officer and six pilots were placed at the disposal of the air force.

Criticism For Gandhi

Once Profound Admirers Are Perplexed Over His Attitude

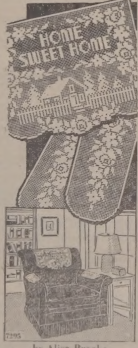
Some distinctly pungent criticism is directed on Mr. Gandhi just now even by patriotic Indians who were once his profound admirers and loyal disciples, comments a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal. One such Indian critic confesses to high perplexity. He recalls Mr. Gandhi's "non-violent non-co-operation" attitude to the imminent threat of Japanese invasion, which would mean capitulation on the enemy's terms, and asks how the Indian Congress squares its present acceptance of that philosophy with its earlier loudly proclaimed determination to fight the invaders to the death. This succumbing to Mr. Gandhi's witchery, says the Indian critic, means barbarities and brutalities. This gentleman is further perplexed by Mr. Gandhi's demand of separation from the British Commonwealth after his admission that such withdrawal would inevitably plunge India into civil war and bloodshed. He contends that the so-called Indian "National" Congress now possesses no claim to any such title. It simply voices Mr. Gandhi's opinions and views. "It seems to me," concludes this intelligent Indian observer, "that the really good man and the Indian politician are at daggers drawn within Mr. Gandhi's soul," British observers may very well leave it at that.

Their Own Factory

Housewives In English Village Make Covers For Airplane Engines

In Surrey, in England, there is an attractive old-world village called Chipstead. Fifty of its housewives have turned the village hall into a factory where they make aircraft engine covers for the R.A.F.. So successful is the venture that the women have formed themselves into a limited liability company—Chipstead Aero Supplies. It began with 12 housewives going as volunteers to an aircraft factory to learn how to cut out and stitch the heavy canvas airplane engine covers. After a few weeks' training they hired the village hall for $15 a week and started their own factory. They have two full-time workers—the other women work at least five hours a day, six days a week. They bought their own heavy sewing machines at a cost of $1060. They are paid $16 for each cover and make on an average of 15 covers a week. In the town of Redhill, 100 housewives have started a similar factory.

Newest Chair Set Says Home Sweet Home



by Alice Brooks

Here's filet crochet that's worthy of any home, and it's exquisite done in fine cotton. Beautify and protect your chair with this lovely set. Pattern 7295 contains charts and directions for making set; illustrations of set and of stitches. materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

PORK BY-PRODUCTS

It has taken years of scientific research, the application of chemical control by means of chemical laboratories, and an exhaustive study of the methods of production and distribution to place the thousand-and-one by-products of the hog, most of which were formerly regarded as waste, in the relatively important position they hold today.

First giraffes taken into Europe were called camelopards because they had the "form" of a camel and the "skin" of a leopard.

Insulate The Home

Dry Sawdust And Shavings Are Now Used Extensively

Dry sawdust and shavings are used extensively for the insulation of houses and other buildings in some parts of Canada, according to the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources. A survey conducted recently among architects, engineers, builders, and lumbermen throughout Canada established instances where these by-products of the wood-using industries have given efficient insulating service for periods of more than fifty years. It appears that their use for this purpose is increasing, particularly in western Canada.

Although the excellent insulating properties of sawdust and shavings have long been recognized, still further extension of their use has been hindered by various fears and prejudices, which results of the survey do not confirm. It is believed by some that the presence of these materials in walls provides favorable breeding places for vermin but no evidence has been produced to indicate that sawdust and shavings offer any particular attraction to insects or rodents. Similarly, the idea that the use of these materials encourages the decay of timber is not confirmed by the records.

Most serious deterrent to the use of sawdust and shavings in insulation is the alleged fire hazard. It has been shown that a wall properly packed with these materials is a much more effective fire-stop than a hollow frame wall. In this connection one instance was reported of a fire in a printing establishment, which destroyed the machinery in the building as well as the type and other equipment but did very little harm to the walls and roof which were insulated with sawdust and shavings.

Although certain cities have regulations restricting the use of sawdust and shavings in the buildings, it appears that one of the main hindrances to their use lies in the lack of a specification which would ensure that they are satisfactorily prepared for the purpose. Lending force to this statement is the fact that pulverized or screened shavings sold under trade names are used for insulation in some municipalities where sawdust and shavings as such are prohibited.

Aims Of Free French

General de Gaulle's Political Policy Is Approved By Patriots

General Charles de Gaulle defined Free French political aims for the first time in a declaration founded on the principles of the Atlantic Charter and providing for the election of a "National Assembly" by the French people to decide their own future when the Germans are driven out.

The declaration, having five main points, is understood to have been approved by leaders of resistance to the German occupation in France through some of the most remarkable secret underground negotiations since the Nazis overran Europe.

De Gaulle said the Free French stand for:

1. Election of a National Assembly when the Germans are driven out to decide the future of France and "the restoration of the complete integrity" of "our home country and the French Empire."
2. Punishment of Nazi leaders and traitors within France, destruction of the totalitarian system as well as the overthrow of the systematic coalition of private interests which in France have acted in opposition to national interests.
3. "At home practical guarantees must be worked out to put an end to tyranny constituted by the perpetual infringement of rights and ensure liberty and dignity in work and life of every citizen."
4. Destruction of the "mechanical organization of mankind such as the enemy has achieved in contempt of all religion, morals and charity"; restoration of the age-old French ideal of "liberty, equality, fraternity."
5. Creation of "a world organization establishing lasting solidarity and mutual help between nations of every sphere."

It is said that all flowers are descended from the buttercup.

Dogs Help Soviet Forces

Hundreds Are Serving Red Army In Many Heroic Ways

Ilya Ehrenburg in the Toronto Daily Star, says: Hundreds of dogs are serying the Red army in many heroic ways in battle.

They carry ammunition to isolated front line troops, take aid to wounded soldiers lying on frontline shell holes and relay messages between units under fire. Many other tasks also are performed by the dogs. Frequently they have turned the tide of a battle.

There was the case of Tor, which brought a note back from the front which read: "Have lain down. Dare not raise our heads owing fierce firing."

From regimental headquarters Tor brought orders: "Raise up your men and advance."

Two hours later our guards entered Vereya and Regimental Commander Orlov said it "was the dogs that saved us."

An airedale named Alpha was seriously wounded in the head but crawled back to her master, who applied bandages. An hour later the dog was back on the job. Troops in that sector near Narofominsk had no means of communication except Alpha and for two weeks the wounded dog maintained liaison with our reserves. She later was killed by a shell.

On one sector dogs of the medical corps dragged out by sled 1,239 wounded soldiers in a five-week period. Also during that time they carried 327 tons of ammunition to the front lines. Another group of sled dogs carried 1,682 wounded from a sector under heavy attack.

Before me is a note which a medical battalion commander had hastily written in pencil and dispatched from the front by a dog.

"Our division advancing with heavy casualties," it read. "Many wounded lying in church; have no means transporting them. If possible, send dog team immediately or tomorrow. Situation is serious."

The dogs arrived in time and the wounded were saved.

The dogs seem to respect and follow the heroes among them. There was a fine Eskimo dog known as Zhuchka which I saw crawl into battle with a head wound from a bomb splinter. Zhuchka seemed to be an inspiration to the other dogs who followed him to the front.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian army in Britain, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to Britain, received honorary degrees of doctor of laws from Birmingham University.

Planning New London

Architects And Builders See Smokeless City With Wide Streets

The "Victory Capital" that will rise from the ruins of bomb-wrecked London is rapidly taking shape on paper.

Its planners picture a bright, smokeless city of wide streets and avenues, modern business buildings, airports and "drudger-proof" homes.

The architects and builders, at work over blueprints of the post-war London, while Government surveyors study the possibilities of devastated areas in the new scheme of things, think in terms of fast-moving traffic, accessible surburbs and beautiful show places.

They anticipate great expansion of air travel and their plans call for "air-taxi" ranks sprinkled about the city and a great, central airdrome for international air lines.

Re-building projects under consideration by authorities of the various London boroughs are being co-ordinated by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, planning adviser of the London County Council, and Alfred Bossom, well-known architect, member of Parliament.

The vast undertaking includes reconstruction of bomb-torn historic buildings and beautifications of their sites. Roofs may be stretched across the tops of railway yards to serve as the runway for some of the "air-taxi" fields. Others will be built in parks.

Bossom describes homes in the "Victory Capital" as central heated without the traditional but dirty coal grates, and sporting every form of labor-saving device.

Orders For Belgians

Nazis Tell People What To Do When Allies Strike

Preparing for a possible Allied invasion of Belgium, German authorities, the Belgian news agency reported, have ordered all Belgians to go to their homes and close all doors and windows when the alarms sound and have issued emergency orders to their railway, civil and economic staffs in Belgian coastal areas to get back home as best they can when the Allies strike.

NEW JOB FOR WOMEN

Women will help in the sheep shearings sheds of Victoria and Tasmania, Australia, according to R. C. Wilson, manager of a Melbourne co-operative which annually shears 7,000,000 sheep. Greater distances make it impossible to use women shearers in New South Wales, he explained.

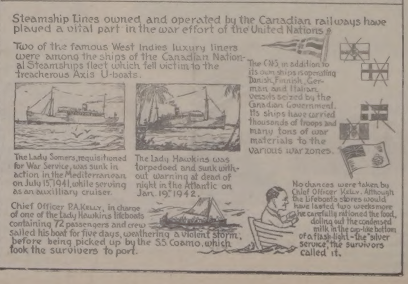
China has only 10,000 physicians trained according to western standards.

Waterton Lakes National Park



Bathing—Lake Linnet. Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada.

THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR . . By Thurston Topham



The Timber Reserves Of Canada Have Proven To Be Of Utmost Value In Aiding Our War Effort

Canada's vast timber reserves have played a major part in helping to build up the army, through efforts of the land, parks and forest branch of the department of mines and resources.

At the outbreak of hostilities the facilities of the forest products laboratories in Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver were placed at the disposal of the government. The many and varied uses to which wood is being put during the present conflict have involved extensive research work, and in this connection the equipment, the skilled personnel and the accumulated data and experience of the laboratories have proved invaluable.

The laboratories have been utilised in planning the construction of wooden military camps; in the fire-retardant treatment of wood and plywood for military requirements, and in the preservative treatment of timbers. Research work carried out by the staff has made possible amendments to United Kingdom specifications for wood used in war equipment built in Canada so as to permit using Canadian species as far as practicable instead of imported timber.

The highly mechanized character of the war has greatly multiplied the demands for wood in all forms, and the cutting off of normal sources of supply has necessitated substitution in many cases.

Problems relating to the design and testing of shipping containers of wood, fibreboard, corrugated board and plywood for the consignment of munitions, foodstuffs and equipment have been solved by the laboratory workers. The transport of munitions overseas requires a multitude of containers of various sizes and types as well as the utmost economy in cargo space, and in numerous cases changes of design suggested by the laboratories have made possible saving in both ship space and material with no loss of efficiency.

The use of Canadian species of wood and plywood for army purposes has given rise to many new problems as to methods of manufacture, species desirable and bonding materials, and thousands of requests for assistance both from army authorities and manufacturers engaged on military contracts have been handled by the laboratories' staff.

The supply of black walnut, hitherto the preferred material for rifle furnishings, is no longer adequate to the demand, and on the recommendation of the laboratories yellow birch and maple have been tried and found satisfactory substitutes. The heavy testing machines in the laboratories have been of the greatest value in performing tests on materials other than wood, both for the defence services and for manufacturers engaged on war contracts.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 Canada was faced with the problems of interning thousands of enemy aliens, and to the department of national defence fell the task of finding suitable areas for the establishmet of permanent internment camps.

Another war activity of the lands parks and forest branch was brought about by an amendment to the national war services regulations in 1941 which permitted Mennonites and other conscientious objectors exempted from military service to perform alternative service work. Accordingly, approximately 1,300 of these workers were detailed to projects in Banff, Jasper, Kootenay, Prince Albert and Riding Mountain national parks. A number were also sent to Kananaskis forest experiment station in Alberta, and in 1942 additional workers were assigned to Petawawa forest experiment station.

March Through Europe

Men Of Invaded Lands Will Be In Canada's Overseas Army

When Canada's forces finally go into action in countries now in enemy hands, men who have called these lands home will be with the vanguard, Major J. Leal, liaison officer for foreign forces training in Canada, said at Ottawa.

"Each day more preparations are being made for the revenge which will be heaped upon the aggressor when the United Nations begin to march through Europe," Maj. Leal said.

He was commenting on the part played in the Allied war effort by the nations represented at United Nations flag ceremonies on Parliament Hill.

Nationals of each of the United Nations are now training in Canada, Major Leal said, and recruiting is being carried out in the Dominion for the armies of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Free France, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Norway. The Canadian government had made provision to aid other United Nations to train their nationals living in Canada.

Canada, Maj. Leal said, is preparing for the day of invasoin of German occupied territory, the day when men of the occupied countries will march with the Canadian soldiers.

"They know their own countries," he said. "They know and love the land. With them as guides and interpreters the Canadians and other British soldiers will be better able to organize the subjugated peoples into a solid front against the Axis."

Maj. Leal explained that regular conferences were held at Ottawa between United Nations representatives, when problems were discussed with Canadian army officers.

Behind each of these officers who met in the capital was a story of adventure, courage, struggle and heartbreak, of a fight against brutal aggression.

Two Belgian officers representing their country had been through Dunkirk, he said, and one escaped to Britain on a minesweeper.

A Czecho-Slovakian representative had been an active worker against the Nazis in his country's underground system. He was ordered to escape from his country and join the Czech forces in France. He made his way through several countries to France, and when that country fell organized the escape of Czechs there to Britain.

A Polish officer representing his country had been a professional soldier since the First Great War. He went through the Narvik campaign with his own unit, and when it was surrounded escaped to France.

A young Netherlands artillery lieutenant became a sailor on a tramp ship when his unit was demobilized. In Sweden he left his ship and after travelling across Russia and Japan, crossed the Pacific and today is in the uniform of his country in Canada.

Food For Greece

Shipments Of Grain Under Red Cross Supervision

Greece must receive grain at the rate of 1 300 tons daily or about 39,000 tons until harvest time, if the Greeks are to have daily rations of six ounces of bread, the Swiss newspaper, Neue Zuercher Zeitung, said in a survey of the situation.

Shipments of Swedish, Turkish and Swiss grain under International Red Cross supervision currently permit bread rations of slightly less than six ounces five days a week and about seven ounces twice a week.

There is little other food and the outlook for the coming harvest is discouraging, the newspaper said. Even vegetables and fruits are scarce, it reported.

DISMANTLED FOR STEEL

The frame-work of the Palace of the Soviets, originally planned to be the world's tallest building, is being dismantled to provide steel for the Red Army, it was announced at Moscow. The structure became familiar to visitors to the New York World's Fair because of a model displayed there.

EARLY MANX DWELLING

Alien internees on the Isle of Man have uncovered an ancient dwelling considered dating about 500 A.D., built of wood faced with clay where early Manx lived in peacetime.

One ounce of a reinforced margarine now sold in the United Kingdom is said to contain more vitamin D than an average egg.

Aida was written as part of the festivities for Empress Eugenie at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

All varieties of paper in South Africa, raw or made-up, are under the controller of paper. 2472

Careful About Details

General McNaughton Would Not Undertake Anything Unless Fully Prepared

"Highly speculative," is the way Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, describes the report that both London and Washington pick General McNaughton to command the force that will invade the continent of Europe. That is a diplomatic description of a report for which there is no foundation save the statement of an anonymous "military source" professing to know both the wishes of the British War Office and of the war leaders in Washington. Whether, if the command were offered, General McNaughton would accept it, nobody but he can say, but it may be said that if he did, there would be no invasion until everything was ready to the last hand grenade. The commander of the Canadian army in Britain is not one of those who believe that courage can make up for lack of equipment or that men's lives should be risked in ill-prepared undertakings. As a soldier-scientist he has stated over and over again that wars should be won with the use of materials rather than human life, and from that belief he will not be budged by any armchair strategist in the world.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

One average-size ocean tanker carries as much oil as 280 railway tank cars.



THE ONLY RECORD

Insured Workers Should Realize Their Books Are Important

Many insured workers do not yet realize how important their insurance books are, according to G. E. Tomsett, manager of the Regina employment and claims office of the unemployment insurance commission.

"The insurance book, stamped with stamps for which the employer and employee, have jointy paid, is the only record in existence of contributions which have been made," Mr. Tomsett declared.

At the opening of the fiscal year employees under the Unemployment Insurance Act were re-registered and new books were issued to them. In these will be recorded one year's contribution to the unemployment insurance fund. A book once lost, Mr. Tomsett said, may result in a loss of a large sum of benefits.

When an employee has no new job to report to he must take his book to the employment and claims office, register as unemployed, and deposit his book at the office. Turning in the book is an essential part of a claim for benefit, and Mr. Tomsett urges that all books be given extreme care as they are the most conclusive evidence of contributions on the basis of which benefits are paid.

An employed, insured worker has the right to examine his book at intervals of not more than twice a month to see that proper stamps are being affixed. When he has a new position to go to, he must turn his book over to his new employer at once, and stamp entries will be continued in the same book where the former employer left off.

Food For Britain

Boys' And Girls' Clubs Help To Swell Volume Of Shipments

When the call came for more food for Britain, and more food for the home front, the all-out response of Canadian farmers wrote a stirring page in Canadian history. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, under the Council on Boys' and Girls' Farm Work, and the work of the young farmers and farmerettes have helped to swell the wonderful output of their fathers and mothers and are still helping. Although, through enlistments and employment in war industries, the war took a toll on the membership of the clubs, the increased interest, keenness, and enthusiasm in the work more than compensated for the decrease in numbers. When the call again came in 1941 for a greater volume of foodstuffs and material, the 59,566 members of the clubs throughout Canada intensified their efforts. Bacon, cheese, eggs, and everything else that was wanted was just in their line, and the word was passed along to the clubs specializing in live stock and poultry, in field crops, in horticulture, in homecraft, in garment making, in nutrition, in garden and canning, and in the Community Clubs of Quebec, whose members undertake a variety of agricultural projects. All have given and are giving valuable assistance to the present agricultural program. At the same time, the Boys' and Girls' Farm Clubs have made an enviable name in their purchases of war bonds and war saving certificates, in addition to substantial subscriptions to the Red Cross and other organizations.

SOME TOOL CHEST

'Somewhere in the Midlands" is located Britain's biggest tool chest. Said to be the largest hardware shop in the world it contains 267,000 different items for the fighting forces from bicycles to super-tanks.

STOP the ITCH of Insect Bites—Heat Rash

For quick relief from itching of insect bites, heat rash, athlete's foot, eczema and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes irritation and quickly stops intense itching. 35c trial bottle proves it, or money back. Ask your druggist today for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

Roll MORE CIGARETTES WITH DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Bird Banding

Birds From Southern States Recovered By Eskimo In Arctic Area

The long-distance flights of two pintail ducks from the southern United States to the Canadian Arctic, a distance of more than 2,000 miles, is revealed by bird-banding recovery records received recently by the Department of Mines and Resources. The birds were recovered near Queen Maud Gulf on the Arctic Ocean by an Eskimo named Oho-kak, and subsequent investigation of the official-numbered bands they wore showed that one of the ducks had been banded in California in the spring of 1933 and the other had been marked in Kansas in 1937.

The story of these two ducks illustrates the value of bird banding. Once a bird is marked with an official-numbered band it assumes an individuality which makes possible the tracing of its migration routes and the recording of its life history. Information obtained in this manner is useful in the administration and framing of bird protection laws to conserve and perpetuate the various species.

Bird banding in North America is conducted in full co-operation between the Canadian and United States Governments, and to some extent with Newfoundland, Mexico, and South American countries. In Canada most of the banding is done by 200 voluntary workers who hold permits issued under the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Private citizens also help this important conservation work by reporting any banded birds which come to their attention.

For Soldiers' Kit

Seattle Dentist Has Devised Hypodermic Syringe For Instant Use

Dr. Ralph Huber, Seattle dentist, has devised a one-shot hypodermic syringe which he foresees as a life saver for wounded men on the battlefield. It's a cellulose-wrapped automatic devise, to be used and discarded like a paper cup.

Dr. Huber says its virtue is in eliminating the time-consuming process of sterilization and the danger of infection from improperly-sterilized needles.

Upon an expression of interest from medical chiefs of the United States army and navy, Dr. Huber said he sent samples of the new syringe to Washington.

"They are always ready for instant use and thus might save many lives in an emergency," he said. "They would be factory-filled and sterilized. I believe every soldier should carry one of these in his kit. He would be able to use it on himself or on a wounded comrade."

The invention consists of a glass tube and a needle with a trigger on it. Upon insertion of the needle, the trigger automatically releases the contents of the tube. It can be operated easily with one hand.

Dr. Huber said the syringe could be made, sealed hermetically, for about 1¼ cents.

Home Canning

Full Information Can Be Obtained From Government Bulletin

Successful home canning depends on destroying all bacteria, yeasts, and moulds, and sealing the product in air tight containers, so that no contamination can take place to cause spoilage. At the same time the natural colour and flavour should be preserved. How this can be done is explained in the revised household bulletin, No. 8, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables."

Full information is given on checking equipment, washing and sterilization of jars, testing jar rings, selection of product, grading or sorting product, washing and peeling, blanching when required, preparation of syrup, packing jars, processing or sterilizing, sealing, cooling, and storing, together with a time table for cooking and canning the various fruits, and a time table for vegetables. Special recipes are also given for tomato juice and tomato soup. The bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In Queen Victoria's Time

Army Men Had Miserable Time Compared To Today's Soldiers

The St. Thomas Times-Journal says: There is probably not much difference between the menus of the Canadian and British forces today, but our publication of a sample day's menu of the Canadian Army aroused the interest of a citizen who was in a branch of the naval arm during the last war.

Breakfast consisted of cocoa, bread and margarine; dinner—meat and potatoes, with perhaps a suet pudding; supper—tea, bread with margarine and jam. On Sundays there was a two-ounce allowance of bacon for breakfast. The pay of the lowest ratings was 30 cents a day, and that was the pay of millions of men in the British services. Men were often hungry, and it was astonishing that that they kept so fit on the meagre rations. Perhaps the fresh air and exercise did it.

But old pensioners who were called up recalled when they got eight cents a day.

The men in the British forces who were mere privates or the equivalent during the last war also had to scrub barrackroom floors twice a week, besides frequently getting up early—5.30—on "fatigue" duties, which meant scrubbing office and wet canteen floors, carrying coal and other menial tasks.

This is certainly a lovely war when all these chores are performed by civilian employees.

The life of the old-time soldiers who fought for Queen Victoria was pretty miserable. If they stayed on for a pension they got a small sum per week, but those who enlisted for three to seven years left the service without money and without a job or trade. No wonder they often became casual laborers or "down and outs." Conditions are vastly better today.

Species Of Spiders

Only One Poisonous Spider In Canada, The Black Widow, Found In Alberta

There are many different species of spiders found in the garden or in the field and around buildings, says Alan G. Dustan, Entomological Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. They vary greatly in colour, size, and appearance, but there is only one poisonous spider in Canada, the black widow found in Alberta. The black widow is a shiny, coal-black spider with a red or orange "hour-glass" marking on the under side. Occasionally, tarantula, or banana spiders, and probably a few others are imported in shipments from tropical or semi-tropical regions but they do not survive in the Canadian climate.

Practically all spiders in Canada are perfectly harmless, and as a matter of fact are beneficial rather than harmful because they destroy insects in large numbers. Their webs may become a nuisance, and often all that is necessary is to sweep them away. A good fly spray will give control, except in the case of the harmless Daddy Long Legs, or harvestman. A fine sulphur dust may be necessary, but the indiscriminate killing of spiders is not advisable, because they will repay a little forbearance by the number of harmful insects they destroy, particularly the house fly, the carrier of typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, and many other diseases.

AGRICULTURE IS AN ART

Agriculture is an art that renders those who understand it rich, but leaves those who do not understand it, however much they labour in it, to live in poverty—Xenophon, 434355 B.C.

Madras, on the eastern coast of India, was the first territorial possession of the British East India Company.

The largest meteorite of which the date of fall is known crashed to earth February 17, 1930, in Arkansas.

High quality starch is obtained from sweet potatoes.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN SEVERAL DOLLARS WORTH OF ANY OTHER FLY KILLER

10c WHY PAY MORE

Best of all fly killers. Clean, quick, sure, cheap. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or General Store.

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Youngest Nazi Marshal

Rommel Has Been Favorite Of Hitler For Many Years

At 50, Rommel is the youngest marshal in the German army. He is a rarity in the German officer class, for he has no "von" prefix to his name; he does not come from the Prussian military class and does not follow its code of behavior, such as it is. Rommel is frankly a Hitler "yes-man." The son of a Bavarian workman, he had joined the Hitler faction in 1923 and took a leading part in the numerous street brawls and gang warfare by which the Nazis were able to intimidate the German populace and batter their way to power. In those early days Rommel achieved a notable record for maiming, murdering and pushing people around. His thugs were particularly successful in terrorizing the town of Coburg, and for this he earned Hitler's special gratitude, for it is this raid which Hitler in "Mein Kampf" credited with bringing about a turning point in his career. When Hitler came to power, Rommel became leader of the S.S. black guard, Hitler's own private army which guarded his person and attended to his private feuds. It is said that next to Hess Rommel is Hitler's favorite.—Toronto Star.

SELECTED RECIPES

A change in bread does magic tricks with sandwiches. If the bread is homemade, butter alone is almost enough filling. Here is a recipe for an unusual tea bread made with corn flakes. Spread with cream cheese, it makes a supper, super sandwich.

Corn Flake Tea Bread

- 2 cups corn flakes
- ½ cake compressed yeast
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1½ tablespoons melted shortening
- 2½ cups (about) flour

Roll corn flakes into very fine crumbs. Crumble yeast into a bowl. Scald milk and cool to lukewarm temperature; add to yeast, stirring until yeast is dissolved. Add sugar, salt, shortening and half the flour; beat until smooth. Combine corn flake crumbs with remaining flour and add to dough, mixing well. Turn onto floured board and knead until smooth. Place dough in greased bowl, brush with melted fat, cover, set in a warm place and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down and shape into loaf. Place in greased loaf pan and brush with melted fat. Cover and let rise again until double in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 15 minutes, reduce heat to 375 degrees F. and bake about 45 minutes longer.

Yield: One loaf (4¼ x 8-inch pan).

Peanut Butter Squares

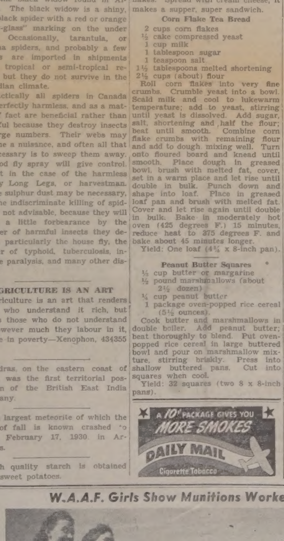
- ⅓ cup butter or margarine
- ½ pound marshmallows (about 2½ dozen)
- ¼ cup peanut butter
- 1 package oven-popped rice cereal (5½ ounces).

Cook butter and marshmallows in double boiler. Add peanut butter; beat thoroughly to blend. Put oven-popped rice cereal in large buttered bowl and pour on marshmallow mixture, stirring briskly. Press into shallow buttered pans. Cut into squares when cool.

Yield: 32 squares (two 8 x 8-inch pans).

A 10c PACKAGE GIVES YOU MORE SMOKES DAILY MAIL Cigarette Tobacco

W.A.A.F. Girls Show Munitions Workers The "Ropes"



Many girl workers in British munitions plants are being given opportunities in their spare time to visit R.A.F. stations where they are shown how the results of their efforts in the workshops are put into good shape in the hands of men and women of the R.A.F. This picture was taken during a visit by a party of the girls to an R.A.F. balloon centre near London and show two of the girl workers watching W.A.A.F. girls on the guy ropes of a balloon.

Works In The Dark

Cartridge Case Inspector In Munition Plant Is Blind

Omer Auger, a cartridge-case inspector at a munitions plant near Montreal, is somewhat different from most war workers. Omer is blind and has been without sight for the past 11 years.

He works a machine which gauges the thickness of the head of a case, as well as the diameter and length of the case. He slips the shells into the gauge, and if they are of proper size they slip through for further operations. If it is faulty he discards it.

Omer is glad of the work. "People," he says, "give too much sympathy to the blind.

"For one thing, we are more careful because our personal safety lies in our care. We never relax a moment."

Auger once worked in a hotel in Ottawa, where he started as a bellboy at the age of 12. He worked up as far as night captain before he had a mishap which cost him the sight of his eyes.

He was returning from work one night and while crossing the bridge between Ottawa and Hull was accosted by three men who asked him for a dime. He refused the request and one of the men picked up a brick and threw it at him.

The brick struck him on the side of the head, and as a result of the blow he was blind with vision amounting to but two per cent.—the difference between brilliant light and dark.

Tricks Of The Trade

Officer Pretending To Be Busy Did Not Fool Churchill

Prime Minister Winston Churchill paid a call on the War Office soon after he assumed his post. One high ranking officer, anxious to impress the Premier with his bustling activity, arranged to have a huge pile of correspondence brought in as soon as the Prime Minister entered his office.

Soon after, Mr. Churchill appeared. He noticed the decorations on the officer's chest.

"Ah, I see you are an old soldier, sir," he said.

The officer bowed modestly. At this moment, an aide came into the room, staggering under a load of letters that almost hid him from view. Mr. Churchill, thoroughly familiar with tricks of the trade, took one look at the mountain of mail, and turned to his host.

"A very old soldier, sir," he murmured.

Preparing For Future

Mussolini Sees Time When He Will Be Leaving Italy

Mussolini continues to prepare for a future in exile. He is buying through an interemdiary in Switzerland a house and estate just outside Lucerne. It is known as "Chateau d'Ete," and 20 acres of land go with it.

News of this deal has been publicly announced in Spain but suppressed in Italy, though it is common talk in Rome. Italian Foreign Office is lodging a complaint about the revelation, which is increasing Italian restiveness.

We revealed some time ago that Mussolini had added to his deposit of foreign currency in Switzerland. We learn this now amounts to about £150,000. It has been increased by transfer of deposits brought from South American countries that have broken relations with the Axis.—London Daily Sketch.

It has been estimated that babies now eat about four times as much as their parents did when infants.

The deepest oil well in the world extends less than three miles downward.

At one time, there was no life to be found on the earth except in the sea.

Chicago's six major depots handle 1,294 passenger trains daily.



Wins Prize For Invention

Englishman Devised Protective Suit For Men Who Are Shipwrecked

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts have awarded the annual Thomas Gray Memorial Trust Prize of £50, for an invention advancing the science of practice of navigation, to T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E., of Windsor, England, for the Seaman's Protective Suit devised by him, reports the Port of London monthly. This suit which, when not in use, folds into a compact bundle, weighing about three pounds, forms a complete covering of water and wind-proof material to be put on when a shipwrecked person reaches a lifeboat or raft. It is being provided by the Ministry of War Transport on a wide scale, and has already saved many men from death by exposure to the elements.

Antidotes For Gloom

Anyone Who Feels Depressed About War Can Get Busy

Those who are depressed by the initial success of the Japanese in the Far East should remember that Italy also had a run of luck after first entering the war. Today the Italians are under double defeat, having been conquered by the British and enslaved by the Huns. Anyone who is not cheered by that thought, should buy war savings certificates, subscribe to the Bomb Victims' Fund, work for the Red Cross, or enlist in the Forces.

SMILE AWHILE

Lady of the House—I don't need none.

Salesman—How do you know—I might be selling grammars.

* * * *

Waiter — The gentleman sitting over there says his soup isn't fit for a pig.

Manager—Then take it away and bring him some that is.

* * * *

Barber—Will you have anything on the face when I've finish shaving, sir?

Customer—It doesn't seem likely

* * * *

Son—I thought I asked you not to tell mother what time I got in last night, Mandy.

Cook—I didn't, Massa Jim. Ah jes' said that Ah was too busy gittin' breakfast to notice the clock.

* * * *

Lawyer: "That will be six-and-eight-pence, please."

Client: "What for?"

"My advice."

"But I'm not taking it."

* * * *

Customer—But I can't pay you for this suit for three months.

Tailor—Oh, that's all right. Don't worry about that.

Customer—Well, thanks. When will it be ready?

Tailor—In about three months.

* * * *

Miss Bride (loftily)—Oh, I didn't accept Arthur the first time he proposed.

Miss Rival—No, dear; you weren't there.

* * * *

He takes rationing so seriously that instead of calling his wife "Sugar," he now calls her "Honey."

* * * *

Duzzi—Back from your vacation, eh? Feel any change?

Bruzzi (hand in pocket)—Not a cent.

* * * *

Teacher—Why were you late to school this morning, Henry?

Henry—Because the bell rang before I got here.

COATS ARE PADLOCKED

With second-hand fur coats bringing as much as $2,000 in Amsterdam, Holland, the Dutch citizens have been padlocking their overcoats to pegs to curb Nazi thieves. No type of overcoat is regarded as safe if left unattached for more than a few minutes.

Manufacture and supply of pencils throughout Britain is to be controlled for the duration.

His Only Yardstick

Hitler Evidently Measures Other Peoples' Intelligence By His Own

Hitler calls the Germans the master race, and yet, says The Argonaut, it is pointed out that he has never spoken one word of praise for a great German writer, or a great German philosopher, or a great German scientist, or a great German educator, or a great German critic, or a great German theologian. We have no doubt that Hitler thinks that when he dies, all wisdom and knowledge will die with him. But it would not be surprising if he had come to regard himself as an earthly immortal.

HOME SERVICE

SMART COSTUME JEWELRY YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF



Clip From Pearl Buttons

Amazing what smart costume jewelry you can make yourself! This lovely Grapes of Pearl clip costs little, is easily put together—and how smart it looks on party dresses and day clothes, too.

You need only an ordinary brass hinge, annealed wire and 13 pearl ball buttons—6 of them about ⅜ inch in diameter and 7 of a larger size.

First double a 14-inch length of wire, slip a small button down to the fold, and twist wires 3 times. Now add to each wire a small button, loop the wire back through each eyelet and secure the cluster of 3 by twisting the wires 3 times.

In much the same way you add the other 3 small buttons, then the 7 large ones.

To fasten the pearls to the hinge, insert wires through holes, twist tightly at the back.

Other jewelry you make as easily —sometimes using things on your pantry shelf. From macaroni—a sea shell necklace; from chick peas—a "gold" braclet.

Complete directions for these and other smart pieces of costume jewelry are given in our 32-page booklet. Tells how to make bracelets, belts, necklaces, boutonnieres from inexpensive materials for all kinds of costumes.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Costume Jewelry You Can Easily Make" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

The coastline of Alaska measures 35,000 miles, or about 10,000 miles greater than the circumference of the earth.

Parliament voted about $60,000 to continue restoring the stonework of Big Ben Tower, damaged by bombs last year.

Relieves distress from MONTHLY
FEMALE WEAKNESS

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also weak, nervous feelings—due to monthly functional disturbances. It helps build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Made in Canada.

Smoke them regularly! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES 18 FOR 20c.



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Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. Taylor, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen. Alberta Pool Elevators)

Tuesday, July 14, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.59½
No. 2 Northern	.56½
No. 3 Northern	.52
No. 4	.48½
No. 5	.46
No. 6	.44
Feed	.41½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.52
2 c.w.	.51½
3 c.w.	.48½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.37½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.37½
3 c.w.	.00
Ex. 1 feed	.00
1 feed	.00
2 feed	.00
3 feed	.33
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	48
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.48
1 feed	48
2 feed	.47
3 feed	.43½
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.37
3 c.w.	.32
4 c.w.	.30
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.80¾

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	58
No. 2 Northern	55
No. 3 Northern	52
No. 4 Northern	47
No. 5 Wheat	44
No. 6 Wheat	40
Feed Wheat	36
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	51
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	49½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	47½

NOTICE

DANCE!

WILL BE HELD

Friday, July 24

IN DELIA

Sponsored by Delia U.F.W.A

In aid of Milk for Britain

QUILT WILL BE DRAWN FOR

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411

Will be at the Queen's Hotel at Delia, every Saturday.

FOR SALE

One "New Ideal" mower. Price, $20.00. Apply to
GEORGE BEATON
29p Phone 817, Delia.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942

MAN POWER AND CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Two announcements coming from Ottawa last week have a direct bearing on the question of man power in the Dominion. In the first, it was proclaimed that the age limit for compulsory service in Canada had been raised to 40 years; the necessity for this step is probably to be explained by the second announcement: that 60,000 men are to be called for service in the three months, July, August, and September.

It is evident from statements made by cabinet ministers in the House of Commons, that the provision of labor to carry Canada's war effort on to an increasing scale is causing some concern among those best acquainted with the situation. With 600,000 men in the armed forces and many thousands of workers employed on war jobs, the scarcity of labor for ordinary civilian activities is becoming more and more noticeable. Rural districts are practically denuded of young men, and the decision of the Defence Minister that troops cannot be spared to assist with the harvest, will throw an added burden on farmers.

Farmers are not alone in this deprivation of needed labor; every industry and business not directly connected with the conflict is feeling the effects of the country's expanding war effort, and in some cases are faced with the necessity of suspending operations. Indeed, a recent news despatch from the north tells of the closing of a mine at Goldfields for the duration of the war by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, owing to labor shortage and high costs.

Although perhaps not so completely as would satisfy all the critics, Canada is now in process of being organized for total war, and in view of the shortage of man power to meet such an emergency, it is not surprising to learn that the government is endeavoring to enlist large numbers of women into the service of the country. A measure of this description will go a long way toward solving the labor shortage, for experience has proved that women are the equals of men in many fields once considered to be confined wholly to the masculine sex, while in employments such as are particularly within the province of feminine capability, they have demonstrated marked superiority.

In Great Britain, where conscription of women has been in force for some time, the latest call has been made on women up to the age of 42 years. Canada may yet experience a similar situation, particularly if the belief, shared alike by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, that this will be a long war, turns out to be a true evaluation of the circumstances which now confront the peoples of the democracies.

CROP PROSPECTS IN DELIA

The opening of the crop season in the Delia district saw several weeks of disappointment for the community. The whole month of May was dry and heavy winds and frosts did nothing to improve matters. Many farmers delayed seeding, particularly the coarse grains, and so bad did the situation become in the early days of June that dairymen were coming to the conclusion that they would have to discontinue business.

It was not until well into the second week of June that rain of any consequence was experienced; at that time a soaking downpour measuring one-and-a-half inches fell on the parched ground, and this was followed by a rainfall lasting three days, from Thursday the 25th, until Saturday the 28th, when a total of four inches made a record for the district, unequalled in many years. As a matter of fact, it is claimed in the village that a total of eight inches was received altogether during June. The result of this ample moisture, coming at the right time, is to be seen in the rapid and almost amazing growth that has developed in the past week: grains, grasses, and garden stuffs have shot ahead at phenomenal speed —it must be confessed that the same has to be said of the weeds.

One effect of the heavy pounding of the three days' rain was a baking of the top soil under the succeeding hot sun, and some farmers found plowing a difficult job. The same situation existed in gardens, but there it was easily remedied by a little work with the hoe. However, the generous rain of last Saturday, heavy and soaking as it was, will remove that difficulty for the present. and work can proceed normally,

There are still several hazards to be reckoned with, before it is possible to declare that the district has a good crop year. Hail and frost are deadly enemies; a cessation of all rain, and a prevalence of searing southerly winds can yet cause vast ruin. Nevertheless, a mere short five weeks has changed prospects to a far brighter hue, and we can at least live in hope, now that the worst has passed.

Local and District

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Friedley took in the Calgary Stampede.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Benedictson have returned from a visit to a brother at Kimberley, B.C. While in that province, they visited at several other points of interest.

T. B. Hands, of Majestic, took in the Stampede last week,

• • •

Frank Robertson was visiting in Calgary last week.

• • •

J. A. Bonner left last week to take in the Calgary show.

• • •

Hugh McLaren was a visitor at the Calgary Stampede last week.

• • •

Percy Gates, of the Opportune Flour Mill, was visiting Calgary last week.

• • •

Mrs. Clifford Grant visited her daughter, Jean, in Calgary last week.

• • •

Byron T. Moore, who has been teaching near Barrhead, has returned home.

• • •

Miss Margaret Taylor is visiting at the home of her parents, Rev. Thos. and Mrs. Taylor.

• • •

Mrs. Warke, of Calgary, was a visitor last week at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson.

• • •

Miss Elaine Moore was a visitor to the Calgary Stampede, and is now having a holiday at Nanton and Stavely.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Olsen and daughter, Shirley, motored to Calgary to witness the opening ceremony of the Stampede

• • •

M. H. Ballf and daughter, Theresa, accompanied by Harry's brother, Nick, were visitors to the Calgary Stampede last week.

• • •

Pte. Jack Ferris, who has completed basic infantry training, has been posted to the R.C.O.C., and was visiting on embarkation leave in Delia this week.

• • •

Nicholas Dodds, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dodds, of Sentinel Hill, has joined the Royal Canadian Navy, and left July 3rd to train at Toronto.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dawson motored to Banff last week for a vacation spent at the mountain resort with several members of their family.

• • •

Mrs. Ceretta, of Winnipeg, was visiting acquaintances and friends in Delia last week, staying a few days as guest at the home of Mrs. Kissick.

• • •

Miss Marguerite Fitzsimmons, of the Calgary General Hospital, obtained leave for a few days to special nurse Mrs. Fitzsimmons in Drumheller Hospital.

• • •

Sgt. Tom Hoy, R.C.A.F., is at home on embarkation leave. He will be leaving for Halifax on Saturday next, after a farewell visit to relatives at Ponoka, to which point his parents will accompany him.

• • •

Miss Lillian Fubey, of the Department of Agriculture, will give a talk on "Keeping Within the Sugar Ration" and other topics of interest, on Thursday afternoon, July 23rd, in Delia. All ladies of town and district are invited to attend. Lunch will be served.

• • •

Mrs. John Dmytruk and daughter, Adrianna, left on Thursday night's train on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jason, at Pinewood, Ont., where they will spend three weeks. On the return journey, Mrs. Dmytruk will spend two weeks at the home of a sister in Saskatchewan.

• • •

A light rain storm fell in the village on Thursday night of last week, and on Saturday threatening clouds which had been present all morning, turned into a pouring rain about 3 p.m. and continued up to 6 o'clock, after which it dwindled to a few drops. A heavy dew soaked the ground on Monday morning and the day turned out delightfully cool.

Regulations for Old Wheat

Wheat Board regulations particularly stipulate that any person who delivers old crop wheat after July 31st, 1942, and obtains, or attempts to obtain, therefor, prices under the Act as amended, shall on summary conviction pay to the Board the sum of 20 cents for each bushel so sold or attempted to be sold.

Christian Science

Annual Meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist

Boston, Mass., June 8, 1942.

The great task now confronting a liberated America, which more than three quarters of a century ago fought a four-years war to free the slaves, is to aid in working out the freedom of the whole world from slavery, The Christian Science Board of Directors told several thousand Christian Scientists gathered in annual meeting in Boston, June 8

The visitors were reminded in a report by The Christian Science Board of Lectureship that the union of Britain and America was foreseen forty-four years ago by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as the instrument through which the rights of free peoples everywhere might be permanently established and protected.

This welding together of the two great democracies, under the impact of an international crisis, said the Lecture Board, is the consummation of the fond hopes of all Christian Scientists. The Board alluded specifically to a poem written in 1898 by the Leader of this world-wide religious movement, Mrs. Eddy, which reads in part as follows:

"Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it,—
The love for God and man."

Other prophetic statements of Mrs Eddy, foretelling the troublous times of today, and giving assurance that the forces of right would inevitably win the day were cited by the Board of Directors. Particularly pertinent to the times was this one:

"The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood but through Christ's divine Science.

"God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on diviner claims. These claims are not made through code or creed, but in demonstration of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men'" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 226).

The Directors also announced the election of Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood of Brookline, Mass., as President of The Mother Church for the ensuing year.

The incoming President appraised world conditions in the light of another Red Sea of human doubts and fears through which mankind must be guided to higher spiritual ground by the power of divine intelligence. It is true, she said, that it seems necessary in the present-day conflict to resort to human means and methods against evil aggressors, yet the march forward can be taken safely and with confidence by putting on the breast-plate of righteousness, the armor of God.

John Randall Dunn, retiring President, also referred to the times. From the pages of the Scriptures, and from the Christian Science textbook, Mr. Dunn cited many passages promising the victory of right over evil in no uncertain terms.

The frequent reports of increasing wartime interest in religion as the streams of dependence upon material systems run low were accentuated by the announcement of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the sales of Bibles this year "are the largest in the history of the Publishing Society." Increased circulation of The Christian Science Journal, The Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Monitor was also reported for the last twelve months Literature of the Society was said still to be going to many parts of the world, arriving sometimes on delayed schedules, but nevertheless reaching Switzerland, Unoccupied France, Spain, Portugal, all parts of Africa, Australia, the British Isles, South America, New Zealand, India and Ceylon.

The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1942, showed that the finances of The Mother Church were in sound condition, that aside from current bills and accrued taxes there was no indebtedness.

Other reports made to the meeting stressed the theme of greater opportunity in the emergency to base the future peace of the world upon a higher platform of human rights, one dictated by recourse to divine rather than to human intelligence.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

PURE STOCKS OF CEREAL SEEDS

The most important event, each year, connected with the production of pure seed, is the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This was held during the third week in June at Olds, Alberta. Prominent seed growers from all over Canada were gathered in the Provincial School of Agriculture and Home Economics to discuss ways and means of maintaining and improving the quality of Canadian seeds. No one could attend these meetings without wondering what would happen to the yield and quality of our field crops were it not for the efforts of a comparatively small group of hard-working seed growers.

Regulations governing the production of Registered seed are made by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Field and seed inspections, essential to the accuracy of pedigrees and observance of purity standards, are the responsibility of the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The various terms applied to the different types of seeds are confusing to many farmers. Actually they need not be. By purchasing Registered seed, the farmer can be assured of pedigree and performance. This is all he desires when buying a pure-bred bull or boar.

We cannot avoid the use of terms such as Foundation seed, Elite seed, Registered seed and Certified seed. Hitherto we have had First Generation Registered, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Generations, and so on. Each year, the seed is one more year removed from Elite, which produces First Generation Registered. However, the standards of purity are the same for all generations, so as long as a stock will pass field and seed inspection it might as well be just "Registered." At the Olds meeting it was decided to adopt this practice; namely, to have "First Generation Registered" and, thereafter, "Registered." The decision, however, was by no means unanimous.

Beef Prices To Be Reduced

Beef prices are coming down. On Monday, July 13th, a cut of one cent per pound, wholesale, and retail for beef, came into effect under the scale worked out by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This reduction applies to the best, or red ribbon beef, and a proportionate decrease will work out for cheaper grades of beef, running to as much as two cents per pound, it is stated by the administration of the Board at Regional Offices in Edmonton.

The reduction comes within Zone 12, in Alberta, which includes the greater part of the province except for stations west of Lovett and Edson on the C.N.R. railway line, and west of Bankhead on the C.P.R. line. This section is in Zone 13, where a similar reductian in prices of beef is calculated.

Rising prices of beef were due to a Canadian shortage caused by higher prices offered in the United States. On June 1st, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board granted an increase for carcases in order to insure the home supply.

Further decreases in price will be effective on August 3, August 24, and September 14, when the retail price should be back to the basic period, between September 15 and October 11, 1942.

Save and Lend for Victory—Buy War Savings Certificates Regularly.

Honor Roll

List of Soldiers Enlisted From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.

Bertsch, R
Bertsch, W.
Billings. Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.

Curtis, W.
Curtis, J.
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.

Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dmytruk, Mike
Dechenne, R. K.
Dodds, Nicholas

Edmonson, Bert.
Edwards, B.
Edwards, A.

Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R.H.
Friedley Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, B.
Farwell, Russell
Ferris, Jack

Ganong, Ken.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Edgley, Gordon

Hubbard, L.
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Hall, Wm.

Joberg, Ellis
Jones, Evan

King, N.
Kempf, K.

Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)
Lindsay, W.

Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, B.
Morrison, M.
Morrison, F.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, N. J.
Marshall, Fred.
Miles, Hero.
Miles, Harold
McKay, W. A.
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.

Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.

Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe

Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Pearson, Henry
Peterson, James

Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert

Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stoness, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Snyder, Juns

Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.

Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

Money in Old Cattle Bones

Good prices are now being paid for cattle bones, and a drive is under way to induce the gathering of old bones in the prairie provinces.

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